The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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FINANCIAL.

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This Savings Bank pays its depositors six per cent interest on any amount up to ten thousand dollars for every full month their money remains on deposit.

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Incorporated by the State of Illinois. Charter Perpetual.

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Banker and Broker, northwest corner Clark and Madison-sts., dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Canada Money, and Local Securities. Buy and sell on commission in New York, Stocks, Bonds, &c. Will also furnish at subscription price any of the new Railroad Bonds, free of commission.

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Will find our present stock of medium and low priced Pianos very large and desirable to select from. Among them are a number of fine instruments sent us by mistake, which we are enabled to offer at decided bargains. We are now receiving a fresh supply of

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PIANOS, including all styles of the famous "UPRIGHTS," and three of those magnificent No. 1 "GRANDS," with the new duplex scale. Parties intending to purchase during the next three months would do well to make their selections now, as the demand during the spring is invariably largely in excess of the supply.

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State & Monroe-sts., Chicago.

TO RENT.

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The Stores and Lofts,

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Suitable for heavy Wholesale business, or will make two nice Retail Stores of 20x100 each. Lofts light and airy. Apply to CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO., on premises, or to P. C. MAYNARD, National Bank of Commerce.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE BEST THING IN THE WEST!

3,000,000 ACRES LANDS IN THE UPPER ARKANSAS VALLEY,

The finest portion of Kansas, consisting of the alternate sections granted by Government for the construction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The intermediate lands are subject to Homesteads and Pre-emption.

The facts about this grant are: Eleven years' credit, low prices, a rich soil and splendid climate, short and mild winters, plenty of rain fall, and just at the right season. Free transportation to those who purchase land. For Circulars and information apply to C. N. PRATT, Agent, 144 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Or to A. E. TOUZALIN, Land Manager, Topeka, Kan.

FOR NEW ORLEANS,

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

THE MAGNIFICENT PASSENGER STEAMER,

GREAT REPUBLIC,

Capt. THORWEGAN, J. P. YOUNG, Clerk, leaves St. Louis positively on March 11 for MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, NATCHEZ, NEW ORLEANS, and all way landings. The passenger accommodations on this palatial Steamer are unsurpassed. For passage apply to THOMAS MORRISON & CO., 201 N. Levee, St. Louis.

N. B.—The Republic leaves Cairo Thursday, March 13.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the will of the late John McDowell, of Bay City, Michigan, the premises, consisting of Foundry and Machine Shop, with all the tools, patterns, and appurtenances belonging thereto, also the real estate on which the same is situated, will be sold. This is desirable property, and splendidly located for business, having a river frontage with good wharf extending out nearly 800 feet to the new dock line now established. To such as may desire to purchase, a rare chance is offered.

Apply to THOMAS CHRONE, Executor, Bay City, Michigan.

ART GALLERY.

$3 ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS $3

Of the FINEST QUALITY, at

$3 BRAND'S STUDIO, 596 WABASH-AV. $3

$3.00 PER DOZEN

REAL ESTATE.

ISAAC R. HITT & BRO.,

REAL ESTATE,

Room 19 Major Block, cor. Madison & LaSalle.

Lots and Acre Property at Washington Heights. Call and see Maps and Plats.

TO HOUSE-OWNERS.

We have several parties desirous of purchasing homes on the West Side, between Lake and Jackson-sts., west of Union Park. Any descriptions sent us will be judiciously used.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

Real Estate Sale.

Attention of Capitalists is invited to sale of 40 Acres Land, estate J. L. Snow, deceased, near T. B. Bryan's Place, Elm Hurst, DuPage Co., Ill., on Saturday, March 8, 1873.

FOR SALE.

QUILLS, QUILL TOOTH PICKS AND QUILL PENS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

Brick for Sale.

Racine and Milwaukee Colored, Pressed, and Common Brick for sale at No. 78 North LaSalle-st. C. A. SMITH & CO.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,

Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veeders, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by G. H. DYER & CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS.

These Baths give immediate and permanent relief in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Paralysis, and other chronic diseases. In very many cases their effects are truly wonderful. Circulars, giving manner of treatment, on application at the office and residence, 706 Wabash-av. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Ladies 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

WASHINGTON.

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Continuation of Inaugural Festivities for Those "Too Late for the Fair."

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Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following is the section of the River and Harbor bill relating to the Louisville & Portland Canal, as it is finally passed Congress, and received the approval of the President:

For completing the Louisville & Portland Canal, $100,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to assume, on behalf of the United States, the control and management of the said canal in conformity with the terms of the joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, approved March 28, 1872, at such time and in such manner as in his judgment the interests of the United States and the commerce thereof may require, and the sum of money necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this provision into effect is hereby appropriated; provided, that after the United States shall assume the control of said canal, the tolls thereon on vessels propelled by steam shall be reduced to 25 cents per ton, and on all other vessels in proportion.

The section in the same bill relating to the Ohio River is as follows:

For the improvement of the Ohio River, $200,000, and that Godfrey Weitzel, of the Corps of Engineers of the U. S. A., in charge of the Louisville & Portland Canal, is hereby empowered and directed, subject to the approval of the Chief of Engineers of said corps, to adjust and pay out of any money appropriated for the improvement of said canal to J. C. Dennis any legal or equitable claims he may have against the United States, arising out of work done by him under Hugh McGlincy's & Co.'s contract to perform work on said canal in the years 1871 and 1872, and the said Godfrey Weitzel is further authorized and directed to pay to said J. C. Dennis, in addition to the amount provided for such other sums, as said Weitzel shall find that said Dennis is legally and equitably entitled to as Assignee of Hugh McGlincy & Co., for work done by said Dennis on said improvement; *provided*, that such sum shall not exceed the amount due and owing by the Government of the United States for such work done under said contract of Hugh McGlincy & Co., and that the sums thus received by said Weitzel shall be in full of the claim of said McGlincy & Co., under their contract, and in full of the claim of said Dennis, as the Assignee of said firm.

OTHER HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The only other important amendments, which were not reported in the original bill, and which were inserted in the Conference Committee, are as follows: $20,000 for the improvement of Pentwater Harbor, Michigan; $25,000 for the construction of the lock and dam on the Mississippi River at Meeker's Island, Minnesota, according to the surveys and plans of the War Department, *provided* that all rights and claims in and to the land grant made to the State of Minnesota for the above work by the act approved July 28, 1868, shall be fully relinquished to the United States before any of this appropriation is expended.

"THE DAY AFTER THE FAIR."

The inauguration festivities have been extended over to-day, to accommodate the large number of visitors who were unable to reach here yesterday through the delay of the trains. The fag-end of the military organizations which had not yet left town perambulated the streets all day, and, with such bands of music as they could muster, have served to make it lively for the crowds, which still thronged the streets. The special features of to-day were the review of the Second Connecticut Regiment by the President, and an exhibition drill of the West Point Cadets, under the auspices of the War Department. Those military organizations which do not leave town until to-morrow are devoting themselves to-night to serenading their Senators and Representatives at their different residences and stopping-places in the city.

VISITORS.

The President, to-day, has been fairly overrun by visitors who called to see him, not for the purpose of soliciting offices, but simply to extend him their good will. For two hours in the afternoon the White House was given up exclusively to those citizens who desired to shake hands with the Chief Magistrate, and exchange with him congratulations with regard to the prospects of his second Administration.

THE FORTY-THIRD SENATE.

The Senate which began its extra session yesterday, and which will meet for business to-morrow, will have within its jurisdiction, besides the ordinary executive business, several important questions of privilege. Of these, the Louisiana case, which is pretty sure to be considered, will be watched with the greatest interest. It will be observed that the party managers did not attempt to swear in Pinchback as a Senator yesterday, when the Senate was reorganized. Such a proceeding would have caused an immediate explosion, which would have been very unpleasant on such a grand ceremonial occasion.

The Caldwell case ought also to be voted on at once, in order that it may consume none of the time of next winter's session.

A promise was also made to Patterson that the resolution reported against him should receive attention, though many of his friends would prefer to allow the matter to rest as it is than to give it the further publicity of a public debate.

Norwood will also attempt to call up the Clayton case. The first business will be the re-organization of committees, and this will be attended with much less interest and excitement than at any previous session, during the past two years. The only important Chairmanships that have become vacant are those of the Committee on Appropriations, heretofore filled by Cole; the Committee on Public Lands, filled by Pomeroy; the Committee on Indian Affairs, presided over by Harlan; the Committee on the District of Columbia, presided over by Patterson; that on Territories, filled by Nye, and that on Education and Labor, filled by Sawyer. The Chairmanship of Appropriations will probably fall to Morrill, of Maine, or Windom, both of whom have been active members of the Committee. Ferry, of Michigan, will be likely to succeed Patterson on the District of Columbia Committee, he and Hitchcock being the only active Republican members of that Committee that remain. Boreman and Hitchcock are the only Senators left on the Committee on Territories, from whom a Chairman will be likely to be chosen, and the chances are in favor of the latter.

Spencer did not present himself to take the oath yesterday, fearing that some Democrat might object, and a disturbance thus created. He will present himself to-morrow, and a lively contest is expected.

APPOINTMENTS.

There has been much canvassing to-day as to the Presidential policy to be pursued with regard to Federal appointments. On this point the authorities are conflicting. Some friends of the President claim that he will make numerous changes throughout the country, especially among Postmasters and Collectors; while others are confident that, with but few exceptions, the present incumbents will be reappointed for a second term.

THE CABINET.

Notwithstanding a rumor which Harlan's *Chronicle* gives editorial mention of to-day, it is generally conceded that there will not be a single Cabinet change, except, perhaps, in the case of Boutwell. But the President following the precedent established by Mr. Lincoln, will refuse to accept the resignations of any of the present Cabinet, thus preventing the necessity of sending their names to the Senate for confirmation.

PART-PAID POSTAGE.

The perversity of the Postmaster-General in regard to the collection of double postage on mail matter that has been insufficiently prepaid is almost without parallel in the history of executive rulings. Having been admonished by the House Postal Committee, and not sustained by the Attorney-General he went to Congress, and attempted to have the obnoxious rule made a law. Defeated there, he still persists not to collect the double postage on letters, but upon other matter. Parties who have recently been charged double the unpaid rates on newspapers that weighed a small fraction more than two ounces, and who complained at the Post-Office Department, have been informed that the late opinion of the Attorney-General referred only to letters, the question in regard to other classes of matter never having been submitted to that office.

WHO VOTED FOR THE INCREASE.

On the roll call of members of the House on the vote to agree to the conference report of the Legislative Appropriation bill, increase of salaries being the test question, the yeas were 103; nays, 84. Of the yeas, 49 were Republicans, and 54 Democrats and Liberal-Republicans. Of the 49 Republican yeas, 10 were Southern members. Of the 103 yeas, 62 were outgoing members, that is to say, not elected to the Forty-third Congress.

[To the Associated Press.]

VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President received very few visitors to-day, but received several military organizations, who came to pay their respects, and reviewed others from the stand facing Lafayette Square.

PROMOTED.

President Grant to-day promoted Levi P. Luckey, of Illinois, to be his Private Secretary; C. C. Sniffen, Assistant Private Secretary, and O. L. Pruden, Executive Clerk. These promotions are in accordance with the principle of Civil Service Reform.

THE CADETS.

The West Point Cadets drew immense crowds this morning to witness their drill on Pennsylvania avenue.

THE CABINET.

The only immediate change in the Cabinet will be in the Secretaryship of the Treasury, should the present incumbent be elected to the Senate of the United States. The opinion that the President need not renominate the present members of the Cabinet for confirmation by the Senate is strengthened by the fact that all of them were at their respective departments to-day, attending to their official duties, and it is said by gentlemen in Executive positions that no such renominations will be made.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, on Tuesday, confirmed the following nominations: Charles Stephani, Collector of Internal Revenue, Twelfth District of Illinois; Charles M. Pravis, Indiana, Consul at Para; Commodore Gustavus H. Scott, to be Rear-Admiral; David D. Smith, Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats; Leander E. Dyer, Appraiser of Merchandise, Memphis, Tennessee.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency notifies the National Banks to report their condition at the close of business on Feb. 28 last.

THE CURRENCY.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A special from Washington to the *Express* states that Assistant Secretary Richardson says no action has been taken relative to the Forty-Four Million Dollar bill. The matter remains precisely as it did before, the Secretary still claiming the right to issue the whole amount whenever necessary.

NEW YORK.

The Jubilant Foster—Yellow Fever—Tweed's Case—Jay Gould—New Horse Disease—More Trouble for John C. Fremont.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 5.—It was rumored around the United States Commissioners' and District Attorney's offices to-day that proceedings were about to be instituted against Gen. John C. Fremont by the Union Pacific Railroad. It was intimated that a cable dispatch had been sent from Paris to the agent of the company asking to have the suit commenced. Gen. Fremont is in Washington.

The first banquet of the Maine Association of New York at Apollo Hall to-night was rather a slender affair. There were thirty guests present, and fourteen reporters. No wine or cigars were allowed, and after a few solemn toasts, an early adjournment was had.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 5.—The reprieve of Foster, the car-hook murderer, is understood to be granted in order that the Governor may consult with the Judges of the Court of Appeals. The prisoner's friends now think his sentence may be commuted to imprisonment for life at hard labor in the Sing Sing Prison. The news was received at the Tombs at a late hour, and when made known to Foster he became somewhat overcome, but said that it was something that he never expected.

A woman named Churchill died yesterday, and it was supposed that her symptoms indicated yellow fever. The temperature of the weather, however, negatives a presumption of that disease. An investigation will be made.

A suspicious person, named Stanley, on Monday night, applied at a station-house for lodging, when it was ascertained that he was a Boston highwayman, and that he had been sent to this city by the authorities after serving his term of imprisonment. The authorities here yesterday sent him back to Boston.

Yesterday the arguments on the preliminary points in the Tweed civil case were concluded. The decision was reserved.

Mayor Havemeyer will review the procession on St. Patrick's day.

The steamers Moro Castle and Columbia, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, will be sold on Tuesday next to satisfy the claims of the libellants.

In several telegrams from English stockholders of the Erie Railway concerning the ousting of Jay Gould from the Presidency a year ago, and first published to-day, it appears that that movement was entirely without Gould's knowledge, and moreover that English stockholders had an inflexible determination to do nothing whatever which would involve any compromise with Gould or his agents.

A peculiar hoof disease, said to result from the salted tracks, is very prevalent here.

UNION PACIFIC.

Meeting of the Stockholders Yesterday—A Characteristic Letter from Congressman James Brooks.

BOSTON, March 5.—The annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad is in session here to-day, President Clark in the chair. A caucus of the present Board of Directors and stockholders, held before the meeting, was some time in agreeing upon candidates for the new Board, the Ames interest opposing any further concession to the New York, or Clark party, than had already been made. Upon the stockholders assembling for business, the President read the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.

Hon. Horace F. Clark:

DEAR SIR: In view of the recent action of the House of Representatives, which would seem to declare that a member of Congress, because in self-interest, could not vote with even a tariff coat on his back, or, in other words, that the House must be recruited hereafter from the alms-houses of the country, I have ordered to be sold the small number of shares I have held in the Union Pacific Railroad, purposely to render myself ineligible to your Board of Directors. Please, also, say to the assembled stockholders, that I have thus disqualified myself for re-election, because I am a member of the next Congress, and because hereafter I intend to be free to open my mouth without any suspicion of self-interest, and to act and to vote as my judgment dictates, whereas, for many years past, I have often withheld my vote when the common interests of the Government and the road demanded an affirmative vote and energetic speech. Indeed, the interests of this great Government and this great road, the greatest enterprise of the world for ten centuries, are so identical that I am quite sure I shall never find one in conflict with the other, and therefore justly defend both from assault. Yours respectfully,

(Signed) JAMES BROOKS.

The following were elected directors: Horace F. Clark, New York; John Duff, Boston; Augustus Schell, New York; Oakes Ames, Easton; Oliver Ames, Easton; Sidney Dillon, Council Bluffs; C. S. Bushnell, New York; Elisha Atkins, Boston; Royall E. Robbins, Waltham; F. Gordon Dexter, Boston; E. H. Baker, Boston; Joseph Richardson, New York; George S. Bowdoin, New York; Frederick Nickerson, Boston, and O. S. Chapman, Canton, Mass. The eleven gentlemen first in order were unanimously elected.

Railroad Accidents.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The express train west on the Pan-Handle Railroad leaving Pittsburgh at 1:45 this morning, ran on a broken rail, a short distance west of Willow Grove Station. Two sleeping coaches went over the embankment and were badly wrecked. The only passenger badly hurt was Mrs. Anne Price, of Springfield, Mo., leg fractured. The others injured were John Nash, Cincinnati, shoulder dislocated; M. O. Marquis, Philadelphia, back bruised; Miss Thompson, Ballston Spa, N. Y., head cut; T. M. Beels, right heel slightly cut; S. Fechtmanger, New York, slightly cut in the head. Mrs. Price was taken to Steubenville for treatment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 5.—At Clarence, Ia., this morning, Noah Rudolph, of this city, was run over by a freight train and died in about half an hour. He was uncoupling a car from the engine while the train was in motion. In some way his foot slipped and threw him under the wheels. His body was mangled fearfully.

At Chelsea, Ia., last night, the express train going West was thrown from the track by a broken rail. Three persons, two men and a woman, were injured, L. Carmichael, a prominent citizen of Tama City, dangerously. All the train but the engine and baggage car were thrown off the track.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5.—John Chapman, while attempting to jump on a moving freight train on the Iron Mountain Railroad, in South St. Louis, missed his foothold, fell between the cars, was run over, and killed.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad accident yesterday afternoon, twelve miles west of this city, consisting in the collision of two freight trains, the almost utter destruction of two locomotives, and the loss of seven loaded freight cars by burning, foots up an estimated loss of about $20,000. Three horses perished in one car. Another contained cattle, and a third was loaded with whisky.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Money was close during the early hours, when call loans ranged from 1-32 to 3-32. In the afternoon an easier feeling prevailed, and the rate gradually declined from 1-16 to 4 per cent at the close.

The course of speculation to-day was directly the reverse of money, stocks being strong and higher when money was tight and heavy, and lower when it became very easy. Mercantile paper is dull. The best names sell at 9@10, and good at 10@12.

The *Times'* money article this morning, which is accepted as an authority on Treasury matters, says: "The authority to use any part of this sum ($44,000,000) is left by Congress in the discretion of the Secretary, but there is no reason to suppose that he will use his authority except in some extraordinary emergency affecting the general trade and financial confidence of the country, which is a wholly different consideration from the local speculations of Wall street. It is satisfactory to know that the discretion rests with the Secretary, as it did before the meeting of Congress in December, but it is well enough to understand that its exercise hereafter will be not only contingent upon the emergencies of the money maket, but extremely cautious." This, coupled with the tenor of the President's inaugural address, leaves no brilliant hope for the inflationists.

STOCKS.

The stock market was irregular. Pacific Mail and Western Union were the most active in the list. The feeling was alternately weak and strong. At the close, prices varied but a fraction from yesterday's final rates. But more confidence was apparent.

GOLD.

Gold was strong and higher, ranging from 115 @115¼.

Foreign exchange was firmer.

BONDS.

Governments were steady but dull.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes better on low grades and fairly active. These grades are scarce. Medium winter wheat extras are irregular and difficult of sale. Fancy Minnesotas are scarce and wanted. Wheat was firmer, but the demand is limited. Winter tame. Exporters hold off. Pork was moderately active and firm on the spot, with sales of 150 barrels at $15.75 for new mess and $16.00 for thin mess; for future, 1,000 barrels at $15.35 for March and $15.40 for May. Out meats were moderately active. Dry salted shoulders are quoted at about 6c. Fifty boxes Western pickled bellies sold at 9c, and 300 smoked hams, 12½ lbs, at 12½c. Bacon was firmer, but quiet. Short clear, 8⅝c, and long clear about 7⅝c. Lard was higher, with sales of 150 tcs of Western at 8 9-16@8⅝c for March, the latter for the last half, and 8¾c for April.

SPRINGFIELD.

Suit to be Brought Against the Warehouse Firm of R. M. & O. S. Hough—Judicial Appointment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 5.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners at their session to-day referred the bond of R. M. & O. S. Hough, warehousemen of Chicago, to the Attorney-General, with the view to get his official opinion upon the sufficiency of the bond. This action, it is understood, looks to a prosecution upon the bond, if it should be found to be good, for the reason that the said firm last October regularly petitioned the Circuit Court of Cook County, as required by law, and upon such petition were licensed to do business as warehousemen in Chicago, whereupon they gave bond in $5,000 to conform to the law regulating the warehousing of grain; but the firm of R. M. & O. S. Hough did, on the 1st of the present month, notify the Board of Trade in Chicago that on and after that date they should charge for warehousing the same price as is charged by other warehousemen in Chicago. This is the only firm in Chicago that have regularly petitioned, been licensed and given bonds as required by the present law, and, as the price now charged is greater than that allowed, the Commissioners, it is said, propose to test the efficacy of the law, and will probably bring suit so soon as the sufficiency of the bond is settled.

The Hon. Mark Bangs, of Lacon, Marshall County, was to-day appointed by the Governor to be Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, vice Judge Richmond, deceased.

The Cook County delegation was to have met this evening to continue the consideration of the bill to abolish the Police Board. For want of a quorum, nothing was done.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Weather Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Probabilities—For Thursday, in New England, winds backing to the southwest and south, with rising temperature. For the Middle States, southerly winds and falling barometer, with increasing cloudiness. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, southwesterly winds and cloudy weather, with rain on the Western Gulf, and possibly on the South Atlantic coast. From the Ohio Valley northward over the Lake region, falling barometer, increasing southeasterly winds, cloudy, and threatening weather.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The Signal Service reports milder weather in the Northwest this morning, but still cold in the East and South. At Pembina, 6 degrees above zero; at St. Paul, 13 above; at Duluth, 10 above; at Escanaba, 10 above; at San Francisco, 52 above; at Corinne, 17 above; at Cheyenne, 37 above; at Omaha, 25 above; at Davenport, 20 above; at Chicago, 16 above; at Alpena, zero; at Grand Haven, 4 above; at Detroit, 15 above; at Cleveland, 1 below; at Buffalo, 9 above; at Toronto, 1 below; at Albany, 10 above; at Quebec, 10 above; at Burlington, Vt., 8 below; at Boston, 16 above; at New York, 14 above; at Washington, 11 above; at Fortress Monroe, 12 above; at Charleston, S. C., 25 above; at Jacksonville, Fla., 31 above; at Key West, 56 above; at Mobile, 33 above; at New Orleans, 42 above; at Memphis, 29 above; at Knoxville 12 above; at Louisville, 15 above; at St. Louis, 25 above; at Cincinnati, 11 above.

PORTLAND, Me., March 5.—The roads here are badly blocked by snow.

Connecticut Politics.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5.—The Republican Convention of the First Congressional District to-day renominated Gen. J. R. Hawley for Congress, by acclamation. Resolutions warmly recommending his action in Congress, and condemning the legislators of all parties concerned in the Credit Mobilier corruption, and in the unwarrantable increase of salaries, were unanimously passed.

The Democrats of the First Congressional District to-day nominated S. P. Kendall for Congress. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the corruption in Congress.

Target Excursion.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Company A of the St. Louis National Guard will visit this city on the homeward trip from Washington. The Seventh Regiment will entertain them during their stay. Reports from Washington pronounce them a remarkably well-drilled and efficient company.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Political Troubles of Louisiana Culminate in Bloodshed.

The McEnery Militia Attack a Metropolitan Police Station.

Cannon Brought Into Action, and the Militia Dispersed.

United States Troops Now in Possession of the City.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—The Seventh Precinct Station was quietly taken possession of last night at 9 o'clock by the McEnery militia. No resistance was offered by the Metropolitans on duty there, and no effort was made to-day to displace the militia. It is understood that a further aggressive movement will be made by the militia to-night for twenty squares. To-night only one policeman was found on duty. They have been called from their beats, and concentrated about the stations, Mechanics' Institute, &c.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock to-night the McEnery militia attacked the Third Precinct Police Station. They commenced the attack by firing into the building. The firing was returned by the police. Soon after, Gen. Badger, Chief of the Metropolitam Police, moved down Chartres street from Canal, with about 200 men and one piece of artillery. Quite a large body had by this time collected about Jackson Square, and on the streets leading thereto. When near the crowd, Gen. Badger ordered them to disperse. The militia refused to give way, when the police fired a blank cartridge and soon, after another shot was fired. This time the gun was loaded with grape. By this one man was killed and several wounded. Another charge of grape was fired out of St. Ann street. Some ten or twelve are reported wounded, but only one man reported killed as far as known. Only one policeman was wounded during the entire fight.

At one time the firing was quite brisk, resembling somewhat a picket skirmish. For the powder expended and the fuss made the damage is remarkably light. The grape of the Metropolitans was more than the militia bargained for, and they are reported to have weakened readily. Many of them are reported to have skedaddled in great disorder.

The United States troops about 11 o'clock reached the scene of conflict, and the remaining militia retired, leaving them in possession.

The Kelloggites are jubilant, and the McEneryites are quite the reverse. United States troops now occupy Jackson Square and other points in the city, and will no doubt prevent further disorder.

All reports about a compromise are unfounded, as telegraphed Saturday. A compromise is improbable; in fact, it is now regarded as impossible.

A company of United States cavalry at 1 o'clock passed up Camp street to Gen. Emory's headquarters, but soon after returned to Jackson Square. They are held in readiness to assist the police in repelling any attack that may be made.

No further trouble is apprehended to-night, the militia being satisfied at leaving them in possession. The city is full of rumors. At this hour, 1:10 a. m., the streets are mostly deserted. Up to 12 o'clock they were crowded with people, everybody inquiring the latest from the seat of war. Thousands of rumors were current, but the facts in the case have been given above.

THE MODOCS.

No Peaceful Solution of the Indian Difficulty Arrived At.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—A dispatch received from Fairchilds, *via* Yreka, says that Elijah Steele left here yesterday armed with instructions from the Peace Commissioners to offer the Modocs the following terms, as the basis of peace:

First—Their surrender as prisoners of war to Gen. Canby, to receive full amnesty for the past.

Second—To be removed to Angel Island, and there clothed, fed, and sheltered as the soldiers are, till a permanent home in some warmer country can be found, perhaps in Arizona.

Third—To be fed, clothed, and sheltered in their new home till such time as they will be able to maintain themselves, their women, and children, and to receive transportation to Angel Island, and thence to their new home.

Gen. Canby is of the opinion he can promise Capt. Jack and some of his head men permission to visit the President.

The interview in the evening with the Indians was very unsatisfactory. Schonchise was quite hostile in manner and speech. Capt. Jack was pacific. Sixty-nine warriors were present at the council, twenty-odd of whom were strangers to Steele. After the council, "Scar-faced Charlie" told Steele to sleep in his bed, as there was danger of his safety, and that he would look out for him. Charley sat beside him all night. In the morning Capt. Jack was decorated with a warrior's hat, and Schonchise was the chief speaker and was quite vicious in tone and manner. After he had done Capt. Jack made a war speech, and the warrior's hat was removed from his head. Twenty-three warriors were present only at the morning council. Jack and Schonchise claimed that these were all the warriors they had, not thinking they had been counted the evening before. They finally proposed that if they could be left in the lava-bed and the past forgotten, they would make peace. They wanted Meacham and Applegate to come to them to-morrow to shake hands and conclude peace. It is quite evident that they intended treachery to these men. They did not want Commissioner Rosborough or Case to come to the lava-bed, but said they could come if they pleased. "Scar-faced Charley" wanted to settle the matter and get away, and behaved like a white man.

This is all the Commissioners will allow Mr. Steele to make public at this time. It is thought that outside parties have been misrepresenting the matters to the Indians who came out a few days since.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

LINCOLN, Ill., March 5.—This morning, our little city was the scene of another great conflagration, resulting in the smoldering ruins of twelve frame buildings. The loss on the buildings is almost total. The principal sufferers on other property are E. Plumber, harness maker; J. S. Smith, merchant tailor; Nash & Stockbridge, clothiers; D. P. Sullivan, boot and shoe dealer; E. H. Evans, baker and confectioner; John Eaves, undertaker; G. F. Wolf & Co., gentlemen's furnishers; M. Gresheim, clothier; C. E. Ross, grocer; George Rea, milliner; L. M. Senis & Bro., news-dealers and eating-house keepers; J. J. Sharp, *Statesman* (newspaper) office; A. R. Crilfield, photograph dealer; James F. Freeman, *Tri-Weekly* (newspaper) office. The fire is supposed to have originated in the bakery of E. H. Eaves. The insurance is light. Give us about one more first-class fire, and Lincoln can be turned into a farm to a good advantage.

CORRY, Pa., March 5.—The building known as Cook's Hall, occupied as a dwelling, meat-market, and branch of the Christian Church, was burned down at 9 p. m. It was one of the oldest buildings in the place. Loss, $5,000; insured for $2,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 5.—A fire in Mason, Tenn., yesterday, destroyed a hotel and the dry good stores of G. D. Wires, McClay Bros., and J. Fisher & Bro. Loss, $15,000; insured for $5,000.

LISTOWELL, Ont., March 5.—A fire, this morning, on the corner of Wallace and Main streets, destroyed a block of stores. Loss, $40,000.

Railroad News.

CLEVELAND, O., March 5.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, held in this city to-day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors: H. B. Hurlbut, T. P. Handy, S. Wells, L. M. Hubby, F. P. Ranney, Cleveland; R. M. Shoemaker, Cincinnati; George B. McClellan, P. H. Watson, S. L. M. Barlow, W. B. Duncan, J. J. Cisco, and F. Schuhardt, of New York; and H. E. Parsons, of Ashtabula, O. The eight last-named are new members of the Directory, and represent the Erie Railway. The following officers were chosen: President, H. B. Hurlbut; Vice-President, H. E. Parsons; Secretary, George H. Russell; General Manager, Oscar Townsend.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 5.—The Canada Southern Railway Company have determined to tunnel under the Detroit River at Trenton, and have already commenced operations. They have sunk a shaft on Stony Island and are working on it with all the men that can be employed. The indications are that the tunnel will be run through a bed of limestone rock the whole distance. The shaft has already been sunk into a stratum of such rock.

THE FARMERS.

The Agriculturists of Knox County in Convention—Railroad Monopolies Denounced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 5.—The Knox County Farmers' Convention met in this city, in the Opera-House. The forenoon was occupied in organizing a club, electing officers, and drawing up resolutions. From 500 to 600 farmers were present from different parts of the county.

The meeting was opened in the afternoon with the reading of the minutes of the forenoon business, after which Mr. Lawrence, a farmer from Avon, Ill., showed, in an able manner, how, by organizing a farmers' club and appointing a purchasing agent, they might buy their goods cheaper, and avoid the enormous profits the farmers were obliged to pay.

Gen. Flagg followed in an able address, giving numerous statistics showing how the farmers were compelled to pay the high tariffs of the railroad monopolies, and the people should secure cheap and regular rates to the seaboard. The next speaker was Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the State Farmers' Club. He said the people's liberties were endangered by these railroad monopolies, and that they were daily corrupting everything that came within their grasp. Our public men have their pockets stuffed with railroad-passes; that they legislate in favor of these grand monopolies, and that the farmers of Kewanee, Ill., were compelled to pay 21 cents per bushel to Chicago for corn, while in Peoria they only pay 15 cents per bushel, and, by these unjust charges, they were building up one section of the country and destroying another, simply because at one place they have competition. Is it any wonder, then, that these railroad kings live in palaces and drive fine horses, when they are daily robbing the farmer, and compelling him to live in hovels and ride in lumber wagons?! They are cutting the farmers' throats and robbing them of their rights, compelling them to toil hard, both winter and summer, in order to make both ends meet, and that all their profits were taken to pay freights. The farmers have heretofore allowed these corruptionists to rob them, but, thank God, the day is dawning; they are awakening from their sleep of the past, and they hoped in the future to crush these corruptionists, and that the farmer may be crowned with the laurels of liberty and independence. Great interest was manifested during his speech, after which the Convention adjourned.

MADISON.

The State Supreme Court—Artificial Propagation of Fish.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 5.—A call for Judge O. Cole to become a candidate for re-election as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, signed by twenty-one Senators and sixty-four Assemblymen, and by members of the bar of both parties from Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Grand Portage, Green Bay, LaCrosse, and Prairie du Chien, is published to-night, with Judge Cole's acceptance. He is regarded as one of the purest men and most upright Judges in the State, and there is not likely to be any serious opposition to his re-election.

The Supreme Court has adjourned to the 8th of April.

There were 5,000 salmon trout from the Superintendent of the Fisheries in New York deposited in Lake Mendota last night, and it is hoped they will increase and multiply, adding greatly to the attractions of Madison as a fishing resort.

DES MOINES.

District Court Docket—Religious Excursion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, March 5.—The District Court commences, Monday next, with 273 cases on the docket—law cases, 114; chancery, 117; criminal, 42. The most important are the cases of Hibben and Taylor, under indictment for forgery. The term will probably last two months.

The religious excursion to Pella, to-day, resulted in one hundred conversions. Hammond made speeches at intervening stations and Andrew Johnson.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 5.—The *News*, the principal Mormon organ, has a congratulatory article this evening on the failure of legislation on Utah in the late Congress. Some little exultation crops out in the *Herald*, but altogether the tone of the Mormon press is unexpectedly mild.

The inaugural address of President Grant is received with expressions of favor by all parties. The Mormons claim he has been misinformed on the situation here, and reiterates for a commission. The Gentiles are hopeful that a special session will be called, and the question settled one way or the other at once.

No further interruption to overland travel is apprehended from the snow. The road from Omaha to San Francisco is reported entirely clear, and trains regular.

Brigham Young left this city to-day on a tour through the northern sections of the Territory.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The City Council of Charleston, S. C., have unanimously resolved that the Mayor extend an invitation to President Grant to visit Charleston during his contemplated Southern tour, and that he be received and entertained as the guest of the city during his stay.

H. W. Bennett was killed on Tuesday in Tolono, Ill., by being caught in the belting of the large flouring mill of Bennett, Moore & Co. He was so terribly crushed that he died before he could be cut loose. He leaves a wife and one child, having but just buried another child on the previous day.

Mr. J. F. Badger, aged about 55 years, was found dead in the woods about one and a half miles west of Windfall, Ind., yesterday morning. He is supposed to have been frozen to death on Monday night in a drunken fit. A bottle about half filled with whisky was found in his pocket.

A man giving his name as J. H. Walters was arrested at Crestline, O., last Friday, charged with robbing and burning the Bee Line depot at this place. He was taken to Anderson, Ind., on Monday. On searching his trunk, $7,500 worth of tickets were found, the property of the Bee Line Company. Walters is now in jail awaiting trial.

The Dentists in Council.

CINCINNATI, O., March 5.—The Mississippi Valley Dental Association commenced its annual session of three days to-day. About fifty delegates were present, representing the States of Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Iowa. The day was spent in organization and the discussion of professional subjects.

New York City Politics.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Apollo Hall General Committee last evening elected John McCool Chairman. The opposing candidate was Judge Spaulding. During the meeting the police ejected one of a number who were improperly voting as substitutes.

Another Bank Defalcation.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 5.—Allan G. Jones, bookkeeper of the Southern Bank of Georgia, is a defaulter to the amount of $30,000.

Burned to Death.

PORTLAND, March 5.—A woman named Clark was burned to death in a fire on Congress street last evening.

MEDICAL MATTERS.

Hospital Accommodations Furnished by Cook County.

The Arnold Street Rookery a Disgrace to the City.

Opening of the Spring Course of Lectures at Rush College.

How to Promote the Science of Medicine and Surgery.

The Small-Pox Hospital—College of Pharmacy.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The attention of the people of Cook County has recently been called to the disgraceful hospital accommodations furnished by the county to such of the sick and disabled as are compelled to avail themselves of gratuitous medical and surgical treatment; but the half has not been told; the real condition of affairs at the County Hospital has scarcely been hinted at. The gloomy, seedy-looking brick structure which stands on Arnold, near Eighteenth street, was built eighteen years ago, and was then considered a very creditable institution. Presumably it was, at that remote period, when Chicago numbered less than 70,000 souls, and when comparatively little was known of the all-important considerations of light, ventilation, and hygienic arrangements. Leaving the ravages of time out of the question, and supposing that the hospital building stood to-day new and clean as it was eighteen years ago, it would still, in the light of science of 1873, be condemned as utterly unfit for hospital purposes. But the ravages of time refuse to be left out of the question. There they are, and very striking features of the general effect they are.

The building stands about six feet below the street grade, so that the yard affords drainage for the surface water of the vicinity. It might be used as a skating park in the winter, and as a goose pond in the spring. On entering the basement the visitor is at once made aware of the existence of a peculiar smell. It would puzzle ordinary olfactories to make out precisely what it is, further than that it is a very peculiar, a most unmistakable, and a horribly disagreeable smell. This, it should be borne in mind, is in the basement, away below the hospital wards, but as one mounts the stairs and proceeds along the various corridors he detects the same odor, though more diffusive, and less pronounced in its character. It has ascended, and had a chance to distribute itself impartially through the building. It is one of the glaring defects in arrangement that the sick are furnished but 900 cubic feet of air per capita, whereas 1,300 feet is the lowest amount consistent with the requisites of successful treatment of the sick. It is a serious matter to the poor wretches who occupy the various wards, this deprivation of 400 feet of vitally essential air. Under ordinary circumstances such a condition of things would be regarded with apprehension and dread, as seriously affecting not only the progress of recovery, but also the rate of mortality. But this is nothing compared with the terrible disadvantages to be contended with at the Cook County Hospital. A large proportion of the 900 feet of air available there is impregnated with the unwholesome stench referred to, and it is the opinion of competent medical men that patients would convalesce in half the time, and that the death rate would be greatly reduced, with a suitable and adequate system of ventilation and air supply. Such a system is an utter impossibility in the present building, owing to faults in original construction. Every known expedient is resorted to for the purpose of deodorizing the building, but to no purpose. The institution is old and rotten, and nothing short of a thorough conflagration can ever disinfect it.

The sickening odor of the basement proceeds from the soil-pipes leading from the water-closets, and emptying into the sewer. These pipes have been in use for eighteen years, and the metal has gradually corroded and wasted away until the pipes leak badly, and a portion of the offensive contents drizzle slowly down the outside. Any amount of soldering and mending does not suffice to prevent it. Within the wooden enclosures which conceal from sight these leaky conduits are also contained the dumb waiters on which the cooked food is elevated from the kitchen to the various wards. If the victuals are not brought into actual contact with the filthy liquid which trickles down, they at least get the benefit of the smell while *in transitu*. It is upon bread and meat subjected to such companionship that the delicate stomach of two hundred patients are expected to thrive. This cannot be helped. At least, an alteration of the arrangement for elevating food would be attended with great expense, if, indeed, it be practicable at all. What with tainted air, and food subjected to an atmospheric bath of stench, the inmates of the County Hospital have a hard battle to fight.

Evidences of extreme decay are plentiful throughout the old structure. In nearly every apartment the plastering has fallen in huge blotches, revealing the rotten and broken lath. The roof leaks, and so do the water-tanks in the attic, and although a coat of whitewash is applied twice a year, the ceilings are yellow and mildewed. In case of a heavy rain the water finds its way through the plastering, dripping down upon the patients in their beds. The floors are a complete network of ratholes. So industrious and effective are the rats in their assaults upon the rotten pine flooring, that it is found necessary to tack zinc around the holes to prevent their enlargement to a degree dangerous even to persons with large feet. It occupies the time of one person to go the rounds each morning and zinc over the ratholes. The four-legged carpenters ply their trade altogether at night, making serious inroads not alone upon the woodwork, but upon the sleep and quietude of the patients. Millions of cockroaches infest the building. They prefer the kitchen for their grand stamping-ground, and are partial to soup, coffee, and molasses, in which they are found at meal-time, quiescent and inactive, but corporeally unimpaired. For a change, they visit the sick, who are possibly encouraged by these manifold specimens of robust health and bodily activity. The writer, while passing through one of the wards, had his attention called to the case of a poor fellow who had been run over by the cars some days ago. The man lay at the point of death,—the surgeon having given up all hope of his recovery,—and, as the bed-clothes were turned aside, revealing his horribly-mangled leg, swollen to thrice its natural size, a swarm of cockroaches hustled out from among the lint and bandages, and scampered away. The variety of vermin is completed by countless numbers of bed-bugs, which are unremitting in their efforts to do their share toward making things lively.

These are some of the more marked peculiarities of life (and death) at the County Hospital, than which a more shockingly bad institution never disgraced a civilized community. The officers and employes of the hospital, skillful and faithful as they are, seem to be doing their utmost to keep the place as clean and decent as possible, but they are confronted by an army of disadvantages positively disheartening, and under which it is a moral impossibility to afford to the inmates the treatment essential to a successful battle with disease and accident. The house-physician, Dr. Chenoweth, puts it very mildly in his annual report, when he says:

> The overcrowded condition of the Asylum during the past year had added much to the cares and responsibilities of the officers and attendants, and to the discomfort of the patients. The percentage of recoveries is not as large as we would like, but this is in a great measure due to the overcrowded condition of the institution, and the rules in force, which do not permit the physician to refuse admission to any patient, notwithstanding the institution may be crowded to almost its utmost capacity; the sleeping-rooms intended for one containing two, and sometimes three, patients.

Cook County needs a new hospital. The style of building and its location are matters to be determined by the County Board, but the interest of decency, charity, humanity, and civilization imperatively demand a new hospital.

"SUBJECTS."

The following draft of a law intended to provide a way by which medical colleges can obtain subjects without the violation of law, is before the Legislature of Illinois for its distinguished consideration. Several eminent medical gentlemen of Chicago are urging its passage, some of whom are now in Springfield. It is entitled a "Bill to promote the science of medicine and surgery in the State of Illinois:"

SEC. 1. It shall be lawful, in cities and counties whose population exceeds 20,000 inhabitants, for Superintendents of Penitentiaries, Wardens of poor-houses, Coroners, and city undertakers, to deliver to the professors and teachers in medical colleges and schools in this state, and for professors and teachers to receive, the remains or body of any deceased person, for purposes of medical and surgical study; *provided*, that said remains shall not have been regularly interred, and shall not have been desired for interment by any relative or friend of said deceased, within twenty-four hours after death: *Provided, also*, that the remains of no person who may be known to have relatives or friends shall be so delivered or received without the consent of said relatives or friends: *And provided*, that the remains of no one detained for debt, or as a witness, or on suspicion of crime, or of any traveler, or of any person who shall have expressed a desire in his or her last sickness that his or her body may be interred, shall be delivered or received as aforesaid, but shall be buried in the usual manner: *And provided, also*, that, in case the remains of any person so delivered or received shall be subsequently claimed by any surviving relative or friend, they shall be given up to said relative or friend for interment.

SEC. 2. And it shall be the duty of said professors and teachers decently to bury in some public cemetery, the remains of all bodies after they shall have answered the purposes of study aforesaid; and for any neglect or violation of the provisions of this act, the party so neglecting shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars, to be sued for by the health officers of said cities or other places, for the benefit of their department.

SEC. 3. The remains or bodies of said persons as may be so received by the professors and teachers, as aforesaid, shall be used for the purposes of medical and surgical study alone, and in this State only; and whoever shall use such remains for any other purpose, or shall remove such remains beyond the limits of this State, or in any manner traffic in the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year in a county jail.

SEC. 4. Every person who shall deliver up the remains of any deceased person in violation of, or contrary to, any or all of the provisions contained in the first section of this act, and every person who shall receive said remains, knowing the same to have been delivered contrary to any of the provisions of said section, shall each and every one of them be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years in a county jail.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Rush Medical College is getting on prosperously in spite of many adverse circumstances. Since the fire it has been occupying a small building at the corner of Eighteenth street and Wentworth avenue, with a limited lecture room and very spare accommodations of other kinds. The number of students has, nevertheless, continued large, and the faculty has kept up to its old standard of excellence. The plans for the new building were completed a year ago, and the college would have been ere now rebuilt, but that the Trustees of the institution are waiting for the County Commissioners to select a place for the new County Hospital, adjacent to which they intend that the new "Rush" shall be located. If the Commissioners would stir in the matter they would confer a favor upon the college, and do prospectively a good thing for the sick of the county.

The college, yesterday morning, inaugurated its spring course of lectures successfully with an opening address by Dr. Norman Bridge, instructor in the Theory and Practice of Medicine. There was a large attendance of friends of the institution and of students.

Dr. Bridge began by referring to the enlarged sphere of the spring course in Rush College. This course was hereafter to be a permanent institution, and its faculty was distinct from that which gave the winter course of lectures. The course was to be in every way as complete and extensive as the regular winter course.

He then addressed himself to those about to begin the study of medicine. They were undertaking a very serious business. Few, he said, ever begin the study without much questioning as to whether it is the best thing to do. In half the cases the question is determined by some accident essentially trivial. It is important to determine this point at the start. The profession of medicine has many disadvantages and some benefits for its members. The practitioner's work is always hard, and those who expect to be live physicians and not work are blinded. His work must be done at all times and in all weather; he must compete with all sorts of quacks and charlatans, who easily convince the masses that they are the real physicians, and that he is an old fogy, if not an old fool; he meets all shades of superstitition among the people; he has repeated contentions with old nurses who have absurd notions of caring for his patients. The physician is the most misjudged man on earth; he is condemned when blameless and flooded with undeserved praises; and if he settles in the country he can never escape the charge of being a doctor who quarrels with every other doctor, and is jealous even beyond his quarreling. He must take his fees after all others have been served, and he must work years to earn a competence that will in his old age keep the wolf from his door. Verily, there are enough discouragements in this side of the picture to deter anyone from studying medicine. But there are some comforts in the profession. If he can appreciate them, such as they are, the pleasures that come to the physician for a conscientious practice of his calling more than counterbalance all thrills that come to him, and they are more to be esteemed than the glory of popular applause or political preference. But no one has a right to come to the profession with the sole basis of his own pleasure. If he cannot benefit and elevate the profession he ought to keep out of it. Business may with impunity be trifled with, but the health and lives of the people never. The most essential qualification for a man to be a physician is that he be a student. Study medicine for a lifetime, and we can scarcely master half its known truths. Our greatest curse has been men with no inclination to study. We cannot master the science during college life; we must study constantly afterward. No one ought to take up the study who has not a love for science. The student must study constantly after graduating. If there were those among the class who could take pleasure in such a life, he welcomed them to the work they were entering upon. But if there were those who were to be routine doctors, getting their degree and passing their lives with as little reading and research as possible, he advised them to stop before going any further, to go back home, resume their former vocations, and not commit so grave a crime as to continue in their present course. After an appeal for more real character on the part of medical men, and some advice as to the way to profit by lectures, he said medical students must work. The Almighty never intended anybody to be lazy; nature has placed her ban upon idleness. Those who are healthy in mind and body like work, and hope and pray for it as a boon forever. The old lady who hoped to sit in heaven with a clean white apron and sing psalms forever had been overworked, and was probably sick. God pity them who get no joy in contemplation of future endeavor. But the best work, the most satisfying, and that which brings surest success, is moderate, steady, constant work, work that shall be undertaken both to accomplish a purpose and for the love of it. We must, after determining the where and when to work, "erect our derrick and bore for success:" and the oil shall come at first in drops, and when we are only looking for little rills, it shall come in great floods that shall find not sufficient vessels to contain it.

Dr. Charles T. Parks delivered the first lecture of the course yesterday afternoon on the subject of Anatomy. The faculty of the spring course consists of Drs. Danforth, Parks, Wadsworth, Owens, Ingall, Case, Hay, Bridge, Jackson, Adolphus, Hyde, Adams, and Hayes. The proximity of the County Hospital affords an excellent opportunity for clinical lectures, two of which will be given weekly.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

A gathering of the following Alderman, to-wit: Ald. Dixon, Schaffner, Quirk, and Woodman, was held in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon. They sat them down, a smiling quintette, to talk over the location of the new small-pox hospital. It was understood that the Mayor would veto its location near the Bridewell. Ald. Schaffner insisted on its removal from the North Side. Ald. Dixon would not have it on the South Side, and thought that the desire of West Side Aldermen to have a public building in their division should be gratified. Ald. Quirk would not hear of it. Ald. Schaffner, alluding frequently to his violation of a pledge not to speak in Council, said that, if it was not removed by law from the North Side, it should, as soon as the patients were out of it, be carried away by a mob. The other Aldermen again said their say in turn, and then the Mayor explained. The same round was again made, when "Joe," of the *Staats Zeitung*, laid down the law, after which the gathering dispersed. There were two things to be learned from the meeting. One is, that "Joe" is standard authority in municipal matters now, and the other, that Ald. Schaffner's promise not to speak in the Council does not hold good in informal meetings. The better way would be for "Joe" to perpetually interview the gallant Colonel in some obscure quarter, unless the latter prefers taking rooms in the new *Staats Zeitung* Building and remaining there all his time, talking to "Joe." The city affairs could then be run by these two distinguished gentlemen, without any further trouble or expense, and the duties of the city officers materially lightened.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

The annual meeting of the Chicago College of Pharmacy was held in Room 32, Rice's Building, yesterday afternoon. President Buck occupied the chair. In his report he returned thanks to English druggists, and those in this country, who contributed chemicals, books, and apparatus to the College since the fire. The donations are valued at about $5,000. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Thomas Whitfield.
First Vice-President—Henry Sweet.
Second Vice-President—A. C. Vanderberg.
Secretary—D. P. Patterson.
Treasurer—D. W. Jamison.
Corresponding Secretary—Albert E. Ebert.
Board of Trustees—George Buck, E. H. Sargent, Henry Biroth, W. F. Blockl, J. H. Hooper, J. C. Borcher, M. E. Huyck, James W. Mills, Prof. Bartlett, J. H. Wilson.

GRAIN-INSPECTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The deep interest you evince in the grain trade of our city is my excuse for again trespassing on your space. In THE TRIBUNE of the 4th inst., you express the opinion that the present system of grading grain by the State, under the Warehouse law, is defective, and that the law should be repealed or amended. You also instance a few of the irregularities in grading grain, said to result from the inflexible rules of the State, and assert that "The most effectual remedy for the evil is to sell grain on its merits;" but you add, "This cannot be done so long as the grading provisions of the Warehouse law remain in force."

I am happy to inform you that large quantities of grain are sold on its merits in this market, under the Warehouse law; and that the law offers every facility for such sales. Until the Warehouse law went into force, no such sales could be made. Previous to the passage of the law, when a farmer put his grain into a railroad-car in the country, he lost all control of it until it was delivered to his order through an elevator in this city. If he desired to hold his grain on track and sell it by sample, he could not do so without first paying the warehouseman to whose house the grain was consigned, 2 cents per bushel, the same as if the grain went into store; and, at times, he could not hold his grain on track, though willing to comply with this arbitrary rule. The Warehouse law made it obligatory on the railroad companies to hold the grain on track 24 hours—if desired—without extra charge to the owner, when, if the inspection did not suit him, he might sell his grain by sample, or have it put into a special bin in the warehouse. The Warehouse law, instead of preventing the sale of grain on its merits, made wise provision for such sales, and encourages them; and the members of the Board of Trade were not slow in availing themselves of its advantages. Receivers of grain over the Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Rock Island, and Northwestern Railroads appointed grain-experts for each road, whose duty it is to follow the State Inspector when grading grain, and, if the expert see a car-load of grain that, in his opinion, is of better quality than the grade given it by the Inspector, he holds it on track, or has it put in a special car, to be sold by sample. If the gentleman who put his grain in bags, as stated in THE TRIBUNE, understood his business, or the facilities afforded him by the law, he could have held his grain on track, and sold it on its merits.

It is also stated that "The Board of Trade maintained a special committee, that fixed standards for special lots of grain that did not conform to any of the established grades. Very true. And the wheat trade of the city is now suffering from the effects of the "special lot" grading, and not from the inflexible standards of the State inspection. The Board of Trade Committee carried the "special lot" grading so far as to mark with a cross the corner of the ticket on which the grade was written,—the mark indicating to the warehousemen to ship that particular grain at the earliest opportunity,—it being soft and liable to heat if permitted to remain in the warehouse. In this manner grain was graded and passed through the city as No. 1 and No. 2, wheat that should be rejected. This grain invariably got out of condition on the way to the East; and the Eastern buyer, having no safeguard against such systematic fraud, was driven to other markets for his wheat. It was the Board of Trade Committee, and its *cross*, that turned the Eastern wheat-buyer from our grain market, and, if he is slow in returning, it is because he is not aware that the Committee's flexible rubber bucket is superseded by the inflexible standards of the State.

Generally, THE TRIBUNE is slow in passing judgment before the testimony is taken on both sides. In summing up the case—State inspection vs. Board of Trade inspection—the evidence should be thoroughly sifted. It is only a few days since a member of the Board boasted his ability to give barley a better color than that given it by the Almighty in the harvest-field. How much easier it is to color truth, when a point is to be made. GRADGRIND.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

COLUMBUS JUNCTION, Iowa, March 4, 1873.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

To the long chapter of late railroad accidents, I will add another. Last night, about 10 o'clock, the sleeping-car of the fast express on the Chicago, Rock Island & Southwestern Railroad, going west, when about a mile east of Fredonia, was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near end first, down a high grade, and landed, side up, square across a deep ditch. In the car were two colored ladies,—Mrs. R. A. Dawson and Miss Anderson, respectively of Chicago and Davenport; also, another young lady, name unknown; Mr. Anthony, of Leavenworth; Capt. Cook, U. S. A., of Fort Sully; and another officer, whose name I did not learn.

Never were a few sleeping-car passengers so roughly handled, I think, in so short a time, without the loss of more blood or broken bones. Mr. Anthony found himself, after the car struck, in the ditch, directly under the coach. In what shape he was sent through the window opposite his bed, he could not explain; at all events, he was thrown through, and struck the ground about as soon as the sleeper did, receiving scarcely a scratch. In the window through which he was sent there was a piece of glass left about three inches square. Under him was a red blanket, on which he stood when the writer reached the spot,—for I happened to be in a lucky coach,—trying to fit his legs to a pair of pants supposed to be his property. The ladies and officers, after a little work, were rescued from the wreck, more or less bruised, but fortunately not dangerously hurt.

The conductor worked hard, as did the other officers and passengers of the train, to make the wounded comfortable, and in an hour we were on our way West. PASSENGER.

BROKEN RAILS ON RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Again, during the past winter, has the public press been compelled to record hundreds of shocking accidents from this cause, involving the loss of many human lives, the crippling of many others, and the destruction of millions of dollars of property belonging to railroad companies.

It is more than believed that all this might be averted by the proper exercise of human ingenuity, and it is known that several inventors stand ready to do their share towards this most desirable result, if railway managers will but encourage, instead of repel, this most useful class of citizens.

The object aimed at is a big one, entirely beyond the reach of any private individual. But, if only one railroad shows a desire to effect this great reform, it is almost beyond a doubt that it can be effected.

The present form of railway-rail is an adaptation of English patterns, good enough, perhaps, for that country, where the section in general use is much heavier than ours, but entirely unsuited to the necessities and vicissitudes of our severe climate. INVENTOR.

—The Mayor of Schenectady, N. Y., recently disguised as a "rough," and staggered through the streets to test the vigilance of his police. He was arrested, and examination showed burglar's tools, a policeman's whistle, and other uncanny things concealed on his person. He was about to be locked up to await trial, when his disguise was disarranged, and he was recognized and set free by his thunderstruck subordinates.

NEW YORK.

Another Corrupt Ring—An Autocrat Wanted.

Profits of Publishers—A Literary Wonder.

Hamlet from a Rural Point of View—An Eccentric Millionaire.

Litterateurs in League for Their Rights—Poverty of the Astor Library.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1873.

There are men here rash enough to predict that William M. Tweed will, before a great while, resume the Dictatorship of Manhattan. They do not deny he has been to a certain extent corrupt, but they aver he has not been nearly so much so as has been charged. They have the hardihood to affirm that the Reform party in whose hands the City Government now is, will have a worse record than Tweed, Sweeny & Co.; that the honest men in power are without brains, and that the men of brains are without honesty,—so that, between the two, the Municipal Treasury will be robbed right and left. The signs of the times assuredly are not flattering. Certain notorious, knavish politicians, who claim to possess the integrity of Aristides, are known to be members of a new Ring, and to be in a position to influence leading officials to do their bidding.

If we are to have another reign of corruption, I am afraid honorable citizens will despair of Gotham, and make no further effort to effect a reform, which they deem hopeless. They supposed that, at the last election, they had completely destroyed the odious Ring. If they have done so only to create another, equally bad or worse, the fable of the Hydra will be verified, except that we have no Hercules willing to destroy the hideous monster. I have seen so much corruption here, in the last twenty years, that I am not at all sure that it would not be well to separate the city from the State, convert it into an absolute despotism, and appoint an autocrat who would sacrifice everybody and everything to the simple ends of justice.

THE NEW CYCLOPÆDIA.

The new edition of the American Cyclopædia, which has been in preparation for some months past, will be completed, I understand, in about two years from this time. It will have so many additions and improvements that it will be almost new. The present edition was mainly completed in 1857, and the fifteen years since have been among the most eventful, not only in our own, but in general history.

D. Appleton & Co. are said to have cleared more than $1,500,000 on the Cyclopædia, and the editors, George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, to have had, by their percentage on the sale, an annual income of $5,000 or $6,000 each. The editors are directing and supervising the new edition, upon which, no doubt, the publishers will realize more money than they have upon the old.

Speaking of

GEORGE RIPLEY,

who has long stood at the head of the literary reviewers of America, it is a little singular he has never published a book, or made any collection of his writings in book-form. He has written volumes upon volumes in the *Tribune*, and is a master of pure, nervous, elegant English. It would have been so easy and natural to put between covers some of his dainty and eloquent essays, that it must seem odd to many that he has resisted the temptation. His has been a prominent name in journalism and literature for a quarter of a century; and yet, beyond a few contributions to the magazines, he has written scarcely anything outside of his editorial department.

I cannot think of any litterateur with one-tenth his ability or fame who has not been guilty of at least one or two books. In this age of eagerness to get between covers, his determination not to get between them should be set down to his credit. It is so common for persons to make books without reason, that it is invigorating to hear of somebody who, having reason and material, religiously refrains from authorship.

THE CHARM OF NOT WRITING.

Time was—at least I have been told so—when to be an author was to be somewhat distinguished by that fact alone. Now the distinction is, not to be an author. To-day everybody writes, and, what is worse, everybody prints. I have been trying for some time to find the man or woman who is not hopelessly literary; and yet, wherever I go, these infernal scribblers will spring up.

Wouldn't it be pleasant to discover somebody who had never composed a line? I was introduced, the other evening, to a lady who, I had understood, was entirely innocent of ink. I was charmed by her for that reason. I do not know that she was agreeable, interesting, or accomplished; but the ever-present thought that she, at least, had no sins of the pen to answer for, presented her to my imagination as a lovely monster.

After an hour's conversation, I told her the cause of her secret fascination, when she corrected my erroneous impression by informing me that she was the author of six books.

I have surrendered expectation. I shall not attempt to discover any more men or women who are not literary. There may be such, but they are seldom revealed to mortal eye. My private impression is, that the non-writing race has died out.

RUSTIC CRITICISM OF "HAMLET."

Some one has been telling me that, when Edwin Booth was playing recently in a certain New England town, many persons in the audience regarded "Hamlet," not as a poem, but as a contemporaneous event presented for their approval. They insisted on making Booth responsible for the Prince, and came away with the opinion that the actor was very clever, but that he lacked decision and consistency.

One woman in the theatre censured him severely for "going on at such an awful rate" about his father. "Lord!" said she; "I'm only a woman, and my father died when I was a girl; but I never made such a fuss about it as Edwin Booth does. He's old enough to know better. The idea of a grown man like him taking on in that way, just because his father's dead. And what if his mother did marry again? That isn't so strange that he should keep abusing her all the time for it. Edwin Booth may be a very nice fellow; but he can't expect everybody to look at things as he does. They say he's a Dane. I don't know what a Dane is; but it must be a new-fangled name for a fool that goes round crying all the time because his father's dead, and swear's he'll kill his uncle, and is afraid to when he has a chance. Lord! I hope we shan't have any more Danes coming over here, if they are all like Edwin Booth."

It is reported that

JAMES LENOX,

the founder of the Lenox Library, in addition to his private collection of books and works of art, the site on Fifth Avenue, and $400,000, has recently added $300,000 more to his donation. Mr. Lenox is an eccentric character. He has been a recluse for many years, and has kept his fine books, MSS., pictures, and antiques so secluded that very few persons have ever received permission to see them. Many gentlemen have endeavored at different times, it is said, to consult some of his rare works; but he has seldom allowed them the privilege.

A story is told that Henry Ward Beecher called on him once to consult some ancient volume, not to be found elsewhere. Mr. Beecher's name was sent in to Mr. Lenox, who repeated, "Henry Ward Beecher! Henry Ward Beecher!" several times, and, supposing him to be some unknown and irresponsible person, returned word that, not having the pleasure of his acquaintance, his request was declined.

One of Mr. Lenox's idiosyncrasies is reported to be his unwillingness to read the newspapers, except on special occasions; and the result is, that he has no idea what is occurring in the world. It is said that, about a week ago, somebody spoke to him of Horace Greeley's death. He remarked that he was not aware of the journalist's decease; he had supposed Mr. Greeley was still the editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

It might be imagined that Mr. Lenox had not heard of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. I am sure he has, however, for he has some of the original letters and journals of the renowned Genoese in his possession, and he must, therefore, have learned the fact, of which he might otherwise have remained in perfect ignorance.

WRITERS' CO-OPERATING.

Several prominent authors are trying to form a co-operative association of journalists and literary men, with a view of protecting themselves from what they regard as the injustice of publishers. They say that they are more poorly paid for their work than any class of cultivated men in the world; that the very best of them even after gaining a high reputation, canno, earn more than $4,000 or $5,000 a year, while a lawyer, actor, or physician, with less ability and labor, can earn at least five, often ten, times as much. They have no particular fault to find with newspaper-publishers; but with the publishers of magazines and books they are seriously at variance. The latter, they affirm, take every advantage of them, frequently refusing to pay for work when it is done, returning MSS. that have been accepted, and refusing decent compensation for severe and conscientious labor.

Exactly how the authors intend to mend matters, is not stated. The best way, to my mind, to right their wrongs, will be not to write at all. If they should withdraw from the copy-making market, and turn their genius in the direction of peanut-selling, or boot-blacking, they might forget their woes in the comparative prosperity that would attend their exertions in the new and more remunerative field of enterprise.

SALMAGUNDI.

Thousands of New Yorkers talk of attending the World's Fair at Vienna next summer. Present appearances indicate that the Austrian Exposition will be much more largely attended by our countrymen than was the French Exposition.

All sorts of queer economy are practised in these days. Going to Boston, the other day, on one of the Stonington boats, I met an acquaintance whom I had met there several times before. I asked him if he lived on the vessel, and, to my surprise, he said he did partially. His reason was, that he liked water-travel, liked the fare, and found it cheaper to go backward and forward than to live in New York.

Isaac H. Bromley, formerly of the Hartford *Evening Post*, has become a member of the *Tribune* staff. His wide political knowledge and experience will be of much value to the journal.

Some of the habitues of the Astor Library are taking up a subscription to purchase a few reams of paper for that institution, which, on account of its extreme poverty, is unable to furnish even the smallest scrap of foolscap to those having occasion to visit its alcoves. Edmund Yates will receive, it is said, from the *Herald*, $200 (gold) a week, for acting as correspondent from Vienna. COLSTOUN.

THE EVILS OF THE DAY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There are lessons in the recent astounding revelations of political corruption that have alternately shamed and angered us, that should hardly be allowed to pass unnoticed. Men who have stood before the nation for years, filling positions of trust ably and honorably,—men who have been looked up to and admired by all,—have been proved wanting, and are to-day known and despised by honest men as false to their name, their country, and their God.

From every heart goes up the cry of execration against these creatures who have smirched the pages of our history as a people with stains that our children yet unborn must ever blush to see or hear of. Already the storm of indignation, gathering strength each day as it is fed by fresh disclosures, sounds a note of warning to all unworthy Congressmen. Away with all who have so lowered the once high character of American statesmen!

Are we never to understand that we must have none to represent us, either in the Senate or the House, on whom the very faintest suspicion of evil rests? Are the dreams of a "model Republic," such as are dear to all who yet remember how blood was freely shed in order to preserve the form of Union, never to be realized? Are we to rest tamely under these insults to our pride? Are we indeed given over, beyond hope of redemption, to the vile gang of bribe-takers who crowd the halls made sacred by our vivid recollections of other days, when patriots studied how to serve us? Would to God these free United States would but rouse from their lethargy, and send back such a shout of "No" as would once more confound our enemies.

Meantime, the deadly influences of wealth and vulgar display, of infidelity and adultery, of skepticism and atheism; the ever-increasing tide of crime, and the equally deplorable sentiment which makes a murderer an object of morbid pity rather than of detestation; the scandal of our divorce courts and laws; the laxity of morals in communities the most straight-laced and orthodox; the fearful roll of shame, infanticide, and suicide, which our daily papers so regularly chronicle,—are working in our private as well as public life, preparing men for a future more shameless than the present, when virtue and honor will be as obsolete in name as in reality, and our degradation will be complete.

But while at times we are disposed to envy those who, sleeping far away, under the warm sward of Southern battle-fields, are spared the pain of seeing the land in such a plight, we, "Young Americans," are willing to meet and fight these later dangers that menace us in a spirit worthy of our brethren. We hope yet to see our country rescued from the evil hands into which she has fallen; but the "new era" will never dawn unless public sentiment is stimulated to such a degree than an honest man may touch politics and not be defiled. Ah! how long will American gentlemen sit quietly at home, and see themselves supplanted in positions for which their talents and abilities fit them, while gamblers, ex-prize-fighters, bigamists, adulterers, and bribe-takers are sent to legislate for them and their children, by the influence of gangs that are strongest at our ballot-boxes as at our groggeries? Shame on the indolence which can look on and see such things done in the name of the American Congress!

Where is the leader of the future, who will so rouse his countrymen to some sense of their responsibilities as citizens, who will so lash the crowd of shameless thieves with the scorn and loathing of a whole nation, that they may, like Iscariot, go and hang themselves?

We can only wait and hope that the day will come when we shall be able to hold our heads up once again.

Perhaps the bitterly humiliating experience of this winter may teach us great truths, that we will do well to heed. But we cannot cleanse a stream the source of which is foul. We cannot have honest Congressmen without we first have honest voters. We cannot have either without honest and energetic citizens do their duty. CANTERBURY.

CHICAGO, March 3, 1873.

THE TOWN OF KNOX, IND.

KNOX, Ind., Feb. 25, 1873.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The town of Knox, countyseat of Starke County, Ind., is pleasantly located on the south bank of Yellow River, 68 miles southeast of Chicago, 60 miles east of Kankakee, Ill., 20 miles west of Plymouth, and in the midst of one of the best stock-ranges in the great Northwest. It contains a population of 1,100 pure Anglo-Saxon, strictly moral inhabitants. It has 1 weekly newspaper, 4 general stores, 1 drug store, 3 retail groceries, 1 millinery establishment, 2 hotels, 1 graded school, 1 art-gallery, (the picture-car), 1 church, 1 saw-mill, 1 cabinet-shop, and 2 saloons (whisky). The professions are represented by 9 lawyers, 6 doctors, 1 professor of music, 1 artist, but nary resident preacher. The town also contains a fine working Lodge of Masons, who own a splendid hall-building, furnished in good style. A Lodge of I. O. O. F. was organized here last fall, is now in good working order, and numbers among its citizens some of the best citizens of the town. Heretofore Knox has been without any means for transportation, and, consequently, behind neighboring towns in point of wealth and improvements. But it soon expects to be a first-class railroad town, or rather a town on a first-class railroad,—the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific (which has been pacific enough for the past year), the road-bed of which is graded all along the line, the ties on the ground, and everything in readiness for the iron, which, it is said, will be put down as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and the cars be running ere the June roses bloom. Quite a number of buildings were erected here last year, and many more are in contemplation under the impetus of the railroad. Our court-house is first-class, and an honor to the county. But a flouring or grist-mill is one of the great wants of Knox, and any man who has the nerve to invest in such an enterprise will find a splendid location here, would be cordially welcomed by the leading citizens, and blessed by the community in general. There is also a splendid chance here for industrious men of small means, to secure homes at low prices and easy terms, without going away out West,—there being plenty of cheap land in this county. There is a good opening here for a shoemaker, and a harness-shop would also be well patronized. But, with the first snort of the iron horse, we expect all "sich" to follow in his wake. T. J. T.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The "Construction Company" and Its Operations—Credit Mobilier, Jr.

The Duluth Docks Folly—Buying Up Newspapers.

What Minnesota Business Men Think of the Road.

Who Buy the Bonds?—The Bondholders' Security—The Road "Ahead of Time."

From a Cincinnati Commercial Correspondent on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

CREDIT MOBILIER, JUNIOR.

To build the first 115 miles of road, a Construction Company was formed. Bill King, the famous lobbyist, who has done so much for the road among his friends in Congress, was at the head of it. The line of the road, east of Brainerd, lies through a level country, covered, in great part, by timber. The timber is small, being about the right size for cross-ties. So you will understand that the cost of construction was not excessive. The Construction Company built the road in winter. The ground was frozen, marshes, swamps, and all, into a solid, unyielding chunk. The ties were laid upon the frozen surface, the rails properly put on, spiked down, and the road declared to be "built." It was very nice, indeed. The bed was solid, the rails smooth, and the cars ran well over it. The Construction Company was pleased, the railroad company was pleased, and general happiness pervaded all circles. But spring came; the ground thawed; the marshes were released from their icy fetters; the swamps peeped up through the ice; the rains descended, and the small floods came, and what a road! The bed was sunk in some places, and raised up at others. The ties sunk under the weight of a train, and at each end of each tie was a puddle. In places the track disappeared from view entirely. It went down, down. The condition of things was deplorable. The road could not be operated.

It was plain, very plain, that the Construction Company had not built a first-class road. It was but a wretched imitation, after the frost came out of the ground.

Well, by some sort of a hocus pocus, the railroad company, through its engineers, was induced to receive the road with an abatement of $50,000. How much more than this it cost the Construction Company is not known; but so far as the public can see, they got the road off their hands at that figure. Now, mark you, it cost the railroad company $500,000 to put the road in first-class order after they had received it from the Construction Company. They are at work at it till this day, driving piles in soft marshes, trying to find bottom, and at some points changing the road bed for considerable distances.

By their contract, the Construction Company of twelve men cleared over $100,000 each!

But that was not all of the spoil. They elected a United States Senator, William Windom. Windom came here a "smooth-faced fledgling of the law" from Ohio, and, by virtue of his consummate tact of working wires, rather than by his talents, has succeeded in reaching the Senate. He is a creature of the Northern Pacific Company. It is not disputed but that he owes his election to that Company and to the Company's rings. His name beautifully appears among the list of Directors. It was important that the Company should have one of their Directors in the Senate. It will be more important, after a while, when they commence howling for a government subsidy. It is reported that Windom has $60,000 stock in the road. At all events, he is a Director.

So you will see the importance and significance of his election to the Senate. In the campaign the *Daily Press*, of St. Paul, the leading Republican newspaper, was a little lukewarm on Windom. They did not rush up to the scratch beautifully, with their faces wreathed in the smiles of rejoicing. Intimations were thrown out by that sheet that there were other men in Minnesota, besides Windom, capable of representing the State in the Senate. This would never do, and the *Press* must be conciliated. So the Construction Company gave the proprietors an equal share in the concern with the rest, a one-twentieth interest. Then the paper came up to the work smilingly. Windom was elected. The share in the Construction Company netted the paper a large amount. The sheet has been very loyal to the road and all concerned ever since.

Bill King, who does the bulk of the lobbying for the railroad company, and for any other company that may employ him, was for several years Postmaster of the House of Representatives. He went in poor, but is now rich. He has reaped the reward of being on confidential terms with members of Congress. He knows who of them will sell out. It is current here, where Bill is known the best, that he acts as sort of middle man, and receives commissions both ways.

DULUTH DOCKS.

In that stupendous fraud, the Duluth docks, and in fancy buildings and unnecessary "improvements" along the line, the Company have sunk a round half million of dollars. The great docks at Duluth were a stupendous folly. How much they cost is not known outside the ring, but the amount is estimated all the way from a quarter to half a million. This wholesale expenditure when it was not needed caused the Company to be cramped last fall, and the only thing that saved them was a brisk sale of bonds. They have now cut down expenditures all along the line, and the thing is operated with a great show of economy, but it will never go through to the Pacific upon its present basis.

BUYING UP NEWSPAPERS.

The greatest efforts have been made to blind people through the newspapers as to the real nature of the gigantic job. In the interest of the Company were enlisted a score of writers, Schuyler Colfax among the rest. It is said out here that he received $5,000 from the Company for his contributions in favor of the road in the New York *Independent* and other papers, but this may not be true.

Newspaper men have been bought up by wholesale. They are invited out here in the balmy time of year when the landscape is green and the birds sing sweetly. Their pockets are stuffed with passes and their stomachs with wine, and they are made the recipients of so many favors that it is impossible for them to become critics. They either praise or keep silent. The most of them praise.

There are a class of correspondents who have puffed this barren country beyond the bounds of reason or common sense. When their expenses re all paid by the Company, and they receive neat perquisites beside, a moderate amount of laudation is to be expected, but for them to deal almost entirely in romance is a fraud upon the public, who want the truth or something near it. "Carlton," of the Boston *Journal*, puffed the country so gloriously that the speculators named a town after him in the Red River country, but it has gone to ruin. Like the puffery that created it, it could not stand the test of experience. How many poor fellows have been fooled out here to freeze by the siren song of the paid correspondents we may never know. Enough, at least, to beautifully test the power of the press. I hear of two fellows who dropped into a bookstore at St. Paul. "They had bought town lots upon the Northern Pacific," said my informant, "having been persuaded into the investment by the Boston newspapers. Well, they were in here during the cold weather—froze out up there, I suppose. One was a pious man, and the other was rather wicked. The wicked one let in to cursing the country up there awfully. He said it was a d——d swindle, bit at by d——d fools. The pious man agreed, apparently willing that the other should do the swearing. Presently the wicked man said he wanted to swap off his lots on the Northern Pacific for an acre in hell. The good man didn't agree to that, but he had to laugh some as he stood shivering by the stove."

WHAT THE BUSINESS MEN THINK OF IT.

The leading business men of St. Paul and other principal cities of the State are tied up by the operations of the Company, and do not care to speak their sentiments. The Company is spending a vast amount of money in the State, and the enterprise has the best wishes of the business men, but they have no faith in it. Down in their hearts they believe there will be an explosion, and they are careful not to run risks. There are no Northern Pacific bonds sold in St. Paul. I inquired of several bankers, and received the same answer from all. I was told, however, that parties had offered them there at 5 per cent discount. Allowance should be made for the fact that St. Paul is in the far Western country, and without surplus capital, but with capital I doubt if there would be many bonds sold. It is too near the line of operations, the business of the Company and character of the country are too well known.

I was told by an old citizen of St. Paul, and a business man, that he had been up on the road with others, and that the conclusion come to among themselves was that the road would never go through as conducted now. But they held their peace. It will take a large cash subsidy from the Government to complete the job. Without a subsidy, every mile of road built beyond the Missouri impairs the value of the bonds as an investment, as the country becomes poorer and the expense of construction largely increased.

WHO BUY THE BONDS?

In the face of an investigation by Sypher's Committee at Washington, in which just one witness was examined, and he the President of the road, this question was asked:

"Where and to whom have the bulk of the bonds of the Northern Pacific Company thus far been sold?"

To which the then President Smith answered:

"They have been sold in nearly all parts of the country, but chiefly in the States north of Virginia and east of the Mississippi, and in Canada. They have been purchased chiefly by working people, by farmers, and by conservative capitalists. Very many of the farmers who have purchased the bonds have done so with the purpose of ultimately exchanging them for the Company's lands, which they can at any time do at a premium of 10 per cent. Almost without exception the bonds have been taken and are now held as an investment."

Through the New England States the bonds have been sold largely. Wherever the Schuyler Colfax and New York *Independent* influence is felt among men of small means, Pacific bonds have found purchasers. Up to the 16th of October last, nearly eighteen millions of dollars of bonds had been shoved off in various parts of the country, and by this time the aggregate is probably twenty millions. It takes the proceeds of the sale of over a million and a half worth of the bonds to pay the interest on those already sold. Healthy financiering that.

THE BONDHOLDER'S SECURITY.

The land-grant of the Company has been mortgaged to pay J. Cooke and J. Edgar Thomson as Trustees for the benefit of the bondholders. As far as land is sold the proceeds are to go to these Trustees in trust for the holders of the bonds. As about $100 worth of bonds are sold to every $10 worth of land sold, the "sinking fund" for the ultimate redemption of the bonds seems rather thin. But the joke of it is that the money from the sale of lands, as fast as it comes into the hands of the Trustees, is to be invested in Northern Pacific Railroad bonds.

But as the Company agrees to take their bonds in payment for land at 10 per cent premium, it would seem that very little money would reach the Trustees. A man wanting lands would very naturally pay for it in bonds. So, whichever way we look at it, the assets in the hands of the Trustees for the benefit of the holders of Northern Pacific Railroad bonds will be—Northern Pacific Railroad bonds.

In their report to the Railroad Commissioner of this State, the company place their receipts from the sale of lands from June 1, 1872, to Sept. 1, 1872, at $5,714.45, or less than $2,000 a month. During the same time they sold not less than $1,000,000 worth of bonds. Of course their land sales in Minnesota will be much larger than this in the future until the good land is all taken up; but the proceeds will be but a small per cent of the amount of bonds sold. The "sinking fund," even if it was cash, instead of Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, will not be an immense pile.

The mortgage made to secure the bondholders is rather a funny document. I have a copy with me, and read it a great deal for amusement and instruction. It occupies eight very closely printed pages in fine type. Article 5 throws light on the subject under this head. It says:

"The proceeds of the sales of the bonds shall be placed to the credit of the company upon the books of the fiscal agents, and shall remain on deposit with them until required for disbursement on account of construction and equipment, or other legitimate expenditures of the road; and the trustees, under this mortgage, shall have access to the accounts of the fiscal agents, and shall certify, from time to time, as may be required, that said funds have been so deposited and disbursed."

Jay Cooke & Co. are the fiscal agents, and J. Cooke and J. Edgar Thomson are the trustees. It is pleasant to know that Jay Cooke shall have access to the books of Jay Cooke. Jay Cooke, as trustee of the bondholders, must certify "from time to time" (when will one of the times come?) how many bonds Jay Cooke, as fiscal agent of the Company, has sold. The thing is like A. Ames, military commander in Mississippi, certifying that A. Ames was elected to the United States Senate, and therefore commissioning the said A. Ames as Senator.

But the point as to the investments of land money for the benefit of the bondholders is what I want more particularly to get at. Says the mortgage: "All moneys in the hands of the Trustees, received by them under the second of these articles, or for bonds sold, shall be invested by them in the *first mortgage bonds of the Company* secured by this mortgage, when said bonds can be purchased at a sum not exceeding 110 cents on the dollar, and accrued interest; and when said bonds can not (!) be purchased at that rate, then said Trustees may invest in said bonds *at a higher rate*, having got the consent of the "Executive Committee of the Company." No consent, however, will ever be necessary, for the time will never come when the bonds cannot be bought at par.

The Company claims the right to issue over $100,000,000 in bonds; that is, they are to issue $2 in bonds for every acre of land they have, and their land-grant amounts to nearly 60,000,000 acres. The cost of the road will not be much, if any, less than $100,000,000 by the time it is completed. The estimates are some lower than this, but I have talked with people who have been through the Yellowstone country, and am prepared to believe that it is rough, and will take a trifle over the $85,000,000 estimate. But suppose it costs but $85,000,000, or $80,000,000, will it have enough business to pay the interest on so large a debt, at 7 3-10 per cent in gold? Last year the road, so far as built, fell $206,000 behind operating expenses, to say nothing of the interest on the bonded debt. How is all this deficit made up? From the sale of bonds. How long can a business be carried on with such results?

The truth is, the Northern Pacific is

AHEAD OF TIME.

The business of the country does not now demand it, and will not support it. It is drawing much of the available capital of the country up here in this frozen wilderness, capital that is needed elsewhere, and that is not needed here for years to come. The financial distress of this winter—and every business man knows that it has been a hard winter—is largely attributable to the drawing of available capital from its legitimate channels to invest in gigantic and impracticable schemes, of which this North Pole enterprise is a shining example. The Pittsburgh *Iron World* well says that if the money which has been invested in the Northern Pacific Railroad and "enterprises" of like character, had been left in its legitimate channel, and used in developing our industries, there would have been a marked difference in our financial condition. By the use of legislative influence, and the aid of a subsidized press, millions of dollars have been extorted from the unsuspecting for the purpose of building a gigantic and impracticable railroad between the borders of civilization and the North Pole. The class of people who stepped out of the general line of business to invest in Northern Pacific bonds, and who are now suffering the untold agony of chronic monetary stringency in consequence, knew what they were doing, and invested with their eyes open. Not so with the preachers, pious deacons, confiding class-leaders, thrifty spinsters, and frugal old maids, who have been led to invest their last dollar in a Northern Pacific bond by reading the highly colored advertisements of these leeches on the body politic, inserted in the religious weeklies.

KING BILL'S CONTRACT.

The story is circulated now that Bill King, before referred to,—the man who has grown rich by being intimate with Congressmen,—has taken, with others, a contract to build three hundred miles of the road on the Pacific slope. The story is that the contractors are to take their pay in bonds at par and land. It is likely not so, for bonds and land will not hire labor, and the men who can carry the cost of three hundred miles of road would have to be pretty stiff-necked. But King is now in California interviewing the capitalists, and there is no telling what may be the result.

Singular Cattle-Disease.

The Eddyville (Iowa) *Advocate* reports a singular sort of cattle-disease: "We learned Monday morning that J. H. Switzer, who has been feeding about fifty head of cattle for W. S. Tharp, of Blakesburg, lost five, from Thursday until Saturday of last week, with what was supposed to be the mad itch. The cattle were in excellent condition, and everything known to the feeder had been done to keep them in good plight, with the best of success, as far as could be discovered. The first indication of the disease was a switching of the tail and pawing. Soon they began to scratch themselves, and continued to do so until, in some instances, they were covered with blood. They stood up as long as they had strength, and then would lie and scratch until death ensued. We heard of two more cases, but hope it may not become general. Later—Several more of Mr. Switzer's cattle have died since our first intelligence."

THE LAW COURTS.

Another Chapter in the History of the "Great Western."

State and Federal Courts---Decision by Judge Farwell.

State's Attorney Reed and the Driver Record.

Bankruptcy and General Notes---New Suits.

Frederick Herbold, a victim of "surprise and intense disgust" at his treatment by the Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, yesterday filed a bill praying an injunction restraining the Assignee from collecting the balance due on the stock-note of the complainant, on the various grounds stated in previous attempts of that nature, which are already familiar to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. He claims that the Company contracted to issue to him a certificate of full paid-up stock on the payment of 20 per cent of the face value, on the agreement that nothing more would ever be paid thereon, and that nothing could ever be collected by assessments thereon, no matter what the circumstances. The Company was about to fit up the Major Block for offices, and Major, who was the President, represented that the complainant should supply furniture and be paid for it by stock, not advancing a dollar in money, the amount of the account being $800, which it was arranged and agreed in writing was to be paid for in fully paid-up stock, on which interest was to be received by complainant at the rate of 10 per cent. He makes the usual objections as to increase of capital being based on forgeries, and therefore illegal, etc., and concludes with the usual prayer for injunction and relief.

JUDGE FARWELL ON STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS.

Judge Farwell, who has for a long time been searching the authorities for information as to points affecting the jurisdiction of State and Federal Courts that have come up in the suit, Beers v. Richmond et al., yesterday delivered his opinion.

The defendant, Mary Richmond, made a motion to transfer the case to the United States Court, as between her and the complainant, Beers. The parties are, Beers, a resident of this State, versus Mary Richmond, a resident of the State of New York, and two other Richmonds, residents of this State. Beers, a judgment creditor of Thomas Richmond, executrix of Dean Richmond, deceased, late of New York, is seeking to reach property which is alleged to have been conveyed by Richmond & Co. to Dean Richmond, as security for money loaned. Mary Richmond petitions to have the cause removed to the United States Circuit Court, as between herself and the complainant Beers, claiming that there can be a final determination in that Court of their rights without the presence there of the other Richmonds as defendants. The Court held that, inasmuch as the bill called for an accounting, the mortgagors as well as the mortgagee are indispensable parties, and that there cannot be a final determination, within the meaning of the law, in their absence; referring, in support of this position, to first volume Abbott's United States Practice, page 250, second Curtis Circuit Court Reports, page 171, and third Sumner Circuit Reports, page 422.

The parties are not prevented, by this decision, applying to the United States Circuit Court for permission, which they will probably do, when the views of Judge Drummond will be learned.

THE STATE ATTORNEY AND THE DRIVER RECORD.

Yesterday morning, State Attorney Reed was in frequent consultation with Judge Gary and Judge Rogers, as to the record in the Driver case, appealed to the Supreme Court. Mr. Reed having got through with his interview with Judge Rogers, proceeded, in pursuance to appointment, to Judge Gary's Court, and the Court adjourned the regular business. Mr. Reed pointed out the various matters which in his opinion might provoke inquiry by the Supreme Court, and His Honor having deliberated on the matter submitted, gave his opinion in detail thereon. Thereupon the State's Attorney began rolling up his papers, and growling, sotto voce, about the Supreme Court selecting him for a victim. The reporter approached, soothing the irate gentleman with the reflection that he would make a very pretty martyr, some day, if he tried hard enough.

Mr. Reed said he had every reason to complain. If the Supreme Court wanted to find fault, they ought to have found fault with the lawyers as well as him; and Judge Porter, too. But oh no; they couldn't pitch into them, but must turn on him. But they'd have a clean record this time.

Judge Gary said that if the Supreme Court was determined to reverse the record, it did not matter what Mr. Reed did with it. He was now trying to make a clean record in such a case. It was impossible, if the Court was so determined.

The State's Attorney was resolved that he would give them no fair chance.

Judge Gary—If Judge McAllister is determined to have a rap at you, and if the other six Judges of the Supreme Court stand by him, it is no matter what kind of record you make.

And the Judge, grimly smiling, put on the bandage with one hand, and, holding the scales with the other, proceeded to weigh out justice with unimpaired cheerfulness and impartiality.

THE GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The evening papers published a bill last evening, as filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County, yesterday morning, by the Directors of the Great Western Telegraph Company. Its contents may be inferred from the heading: "The New Management Moving—They Pray the Court to Order an Accounting by Reeve—They Ask Reference of the Entire Matter to a Master in Chancery." Up to 5 o'clock, the usual hour for closing the courts, they did no such thing; and, if any paper publishes a pretended summary of such a bill, the reader is cautioned that the pretended bill is no more a matter of record of Cook County than if an outsider were so bring a copy of something he proposed to publish at some future time to this journal to be printed. Whatever the bill may turn out to be, when it is filed, the facts and figures will probably prove to be familiar to the readers of this column.

A DIVORCE PUT THROUGH IN SEVEN HOURS.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the papers in the divorce suits, Sarah J. v. James H. Wright, were filed in the Superior Court. They were immediately carried before Judge Gary, and the usual formalities gone through, and referred to a Master in Chancery, who took evidence, and reported before the rising of the Court. The defendant appeared before the Judge and offered no defense, and before 5 o'clock the decree of divorce was entered.

The reporter remarked that it was quick work. Judge Gary said it was put through in time for the parties to marry again last night, if they liked, and come before him in entirely new suits to-day.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

McDonough, Price & Co., yesterday, prayed for the adjudication of E. C. Stacey, claiming as follows, whatever it may amount to, that "the said E. C. Stacey was a member of the firm of G. B. Stacey & Son, and on behalf of said firm, and in its name, contracted with your petitioners to deliver to them 100 tons of husks, as needed, in payment for which said McDonough, Price & Co. executed and delivered to said G. B. Stacey & Son their three promissory notes for $1,500 each, two of which have since been paid." They allege as acts of bankruptcy that E. C. Stacey, being insolvent, on the 17th of January, 1873, suffered his property to be taken on legal process with intent to give a preference to his creditors.

In the matter of William W. Wood & Co., the assignee yesterday filed a petition for leave to sell the bankrupt's property in Rockford, valued at from $16,000 to $18,000, which is mortgaged for more than it is worth; praying that the proceeds be divided among the creditors holding mortgages to extinguish all claims, both against the real estate and the other property of the petitioners. A rule was entered on the parties to show cause why this should not be done, on the 8th inst.

John Hollister, of Hannibal, Martin County, Missouri, yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Sidney Fuller & Pierce, claiming, as creditors for $258.36. Fraudulent transfers and a writ of attachment for debt are alleged as acts of bankruptcy. They claim to be creditors for goods supplied on list of February last, less cash, amounting to $11,010.38.

THE JUDGES.

Judge Porter roused the sarcastic powers of long-enduring reporters, by something under twenty pages of decisions.

Judge Booth patronized the even tenor of his way, yesterday, lost in admiration at the eloquence, pathos, and lung power of the counsel in Whitcomb v. Boyd.

Judge Tree's Court is thronged with the black diamond workers. The Carbon Hill coal case seems likely to take up a week or so.

Judge Farwell got through at an early hour, after deciding two or three motions, one of which, a matter affecting the jurisdiction of State and Federal Courts, we give in a separate paragraph.

Judge William appeared in his Court, a short time yesterday, after his trials in the Criminal Court were over, and looked over the papers that had accumulated during his lengthened absence.

Judge Rogers was waited on by State Attorney Reed, in the course of the morning, for the purpose of examining the record in the Driver case, appealed to the Supreme Court.

Judge Gary has entered upon the reading of a perfectly appalling series of heavy literature.

Judge Drummond, yesterday, resumed his seat in the United States Circuit Court.

Judge Blodgett is presiding in his own Court, the District, and was engaged yesterday in the call of the December calendar.

GENERAL NOTES.

John Sheldon yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court against Wm. H. VanOrnum, to annul contracts for buying out for joint profit certain patents which it is alleged Van said he had means to do, but which it is now discovered he has no means to do. The bill consisted of nineteen pages of words and three facts.

The following judgments were among those entered by Judge Porter, yesterday: Cobb v. Chicago Waste Cleaning Company, $3,142.82; Allen v. Oviott, $2,147.18; Lane v. Commercial Insurance Company, $1,597.50; Hall v. Same, $7,579; Adams v. Ramp, $2,133.78.

Mary O'Halloran, administratrix of her deceased husband, yesterday commenced suit, in case, against the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company for $5,000 damages.

An assumpsit suit for $75,000 damages was yesterday commenced in the United States Circuit Court by Charles H. Hurd against Asa Vail.

The charge of the Judge to the jury in the Winnesheik insurance cases was exhaustive and interesting. It covered the whole ground already gone over in detail in these columns.

In John A. v. Martha L. Gilbert, a rule was ordered by Judge Farwell, yesterday, on complainant, to show cause why he should not be attached for non-compliance with a previous order to pay alimony.

In Elzemann v. The City, the sidewalk accident case before Judge Booth, reported in this column yesterday, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for $3,000.

None of the insurance companies, in bankruptcy, that should have made their monthly returns on the 1st inst., have reported since the filing of the reports published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

A large number of small verdicts was rendered in the United States District Court, yesterday, principally in the Great Western and Winnesheik Insurance Companies.

Amanda S. Cook yesterday filed exceptions to the bond filed by the South Park Commissioners, on the ground of insufficiency, etc.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Charles H. Hurd v. Asa Vail; assumpsit, $75,000.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Frederick Herbold v. Clark W. Thompson, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company; bill.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—6,055—Hochmuth v. Sherer; appeal. 6,056—Allen v. Crittenden. 6,057—Nancy Herzog v. Mary Seifert; assumpsit, $1,800. 6,058 to 6,065—Appeals. 6,066—Mary Halloran, administratrix, v. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company; case, $5,000. 6,067—John A. Porter and John E. Darley v. Barbara McMahon; attachment, $1,000. 6,068—Albert W. Webster et al. v. B. S. & J. A. Hays; assumpsit, $300. 6,069—Appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,557—G. H. C. Williams & Co. v. J. W. Becker and W. J. Briggs; assumpsit, $500.—42,558—Sarah J. Wright v. James H. Wright; no papers. 42,559—Elizabeth Blue v. Henry W. Blue; desertion alleged. 42,560—John Bischi v. H. H. Armstead; assumpsit, $250. 42,561—Garrity et al. v. Olson, garnishee, et al.; appeal. 42,562—John Sheldon v. Wm. H. Van Ornum; bill to amend certain contracts. 42,563—Julius H. Stahr v. Martin Weber; case, $3,000.

NOTES FROM THE SUBURBS.

EVANSTON.

The monthly meeting of the Village Trustees was held on Tuesday night at the office of Theodore Reese, the Secretary of the Board. President C. J. Gilbert, J. H. Kedzie, Ambrose Foster, and C. F. Gray were present. An ordinance was passed giving the Road Commissioner of the village authority to take gravel from the lake shore to complete the grading of Hamilton avenue, the southern boundary of the village. The petition in regard to the extension of Sherman avenue was referred back from the Committee, and was laid on the table for the future consideration of the Board. An ordinance authorizing the village to give a deed to the Ladies' College of the property on which they are now erecting their new buildings was passed. Two plats for subdivisions were received, and, meeting with the approval of the Board, were ordered recorded.

The Evanston Philosophical Association met at the Library Hall on the evening of Tuesday. The attendance was good, the following members responding to their names: Dr. Bannister, E. M. Blatchford, L. H. Boutelle, C. Bradley, W. Brainard, Dr. M. C. Briggs, Prof. Carhart, Dr. N. S. Davis, Dr. Hemenway, L. J. Gage, Dr. J. S. Jewell, A. Hesler, Dr. L. Knox, Prof. Kistler, Prof. Kellog, Rev. E. W. Packard, Rev. G. C. Noyes, Charles Raymond, A. Shuman, G. W. Winslow, W. M. Wyckoff, and Oliver Marcy, the President of the Association. Messrs. Gage, Abbott and N. M. Gridley were elected members of the Association. There being no papers forthcoming, the Association, at the suggestion of Prof. Oliver Marcy, proceeded to discuss "Force and Its Secondary Causes." The discussion was of a very interesting character, lasting for an hour and a half. At the close of the discussion it was moved and carried that the association meet in Hesler & Gau's art gallery in two weeks.

The concert of the Musical Society was fairly attended and fair in character. The solo of Mr. George H. Jott was well received. Mrs. Igleheart sang with great credit to herself "Who's at My Window." Miss Maggie Perry was in good voice, and rendered "Separation" excellently. Miss Eva Mattison sang with sweetness, and was peremptorily recalled. The concert was an improvement on the last, and the Society have every reason to feel encouraged.

The annual declamation contest of the freshman class of the University will take place in the Methodist Church this evening.

The monthly sociable of the Methodist Church will be held at the parsonage, next to the church, this evening.

NORTH EVANSTON.

The Try Lyceum met at this place on Tuesday night in the school-house. The exercises consisted of the usual readings, recitations, music, &c. There was some good music, and a most pleasant evening was passed by all.

HIGHLAND PARK.

The Baptist and Presbyterian Churches of this suburb join in a sociable at the hall this evening. There will be literary exercises and good music to beguile the hours should they drag. The Musical and Literary Society will meet next Tuesday evening at the residence of George Leslie, Esq. Hall's Stereopticon will give an exhibition at the hall on Saturday evening.

A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION.

Thomas Hoyne, Esq., the President of the Board of Directors of the Free Library, and who takes a special interest in the prosperity of the institution, has just made it a valuable present of a full set of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which was at Eastman & Bartlett's bookstore, on Clark street. The set consists of 164 volumes, —beginning in the year 1731 and coming down to the middle of the present century. While the interest of some of its contents has died away, yet it contains an immense amount of matter which is of permanent value in history, politics, antiquities, etc. It covers the period of the American Revolution, and of the war of 1812, giving numbers of original documents relating to both sides, and plans of battles, sieges, etc., connected with Continental and European wars. The whole edition is richly illustrated with engravings, maps, and architectural designs. It also contains the only record of the proceedings of a Parliament for a long series of years, covering a period when it was not safe to publish them, except by giving the initials of the speakers, or by giving false names. During a portion of this time Dr. Johnson wrote up the debates. The cost of this publication, the first thing of the kind which ever assumed the title of "Magazine," was $500. It will be, in all respects, the most valuable acquisition the Library has yet made.

Maize Flour.

We desire to call the attention of the citizens of Chicago, and the public generally, to the fact that we are the general agents for Jones & Standing's celebrated Maize Flour, manufactured by Messrs. Smith & Phelps, of Rock Falls, Ill., and we are fully prepared to supply the trade with either large or small quantities, and at prices to suit the times. Mr. William Standing, one of the patentees, is in the city, and intends to pay a visit to all of the leading groceries and hotels for the purpose of introducing the above article. S. H. McCann & Co., No. 187 East Washington street.

CHARITY AND CORRECTION.

Second Biennial Report of the Illinois Board of Commissioners of Public Charities.

Thirteen Public Institutions---Their Cost Since 1839---Estimates for 1873.

County Alms-Houses---Prison-Reform---Recommended Abolition of the County Jail System.

The second biennial report of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities of Illinois, prepared by the Secretary, the Rev. Fred H. Wines, has just been published. Like its predecessor, it contains a great amount of useful information, but it is in many respects more general. The report deals first with insanity, idiocy, blindness, etc., which it classifies under the head of "misfortune." It refers to various causes from which the spring, such as consanguineous marriages, disease, soil and climate, social organization, etc. This is followed by a chapter on the treatment of these various ailments.

The third chapter is a discussion of the

STATISTICS IN THE LAST CENSUS-REPORT

relative to the idiots, insane, blind, and deaf mutes of the United States. It appears from these investigations, that the foreign population is much more liable to insanity, and somewhat more liable to blindness, than the native population, but much less liable to idiocy and deaf-mutism. The male sex is less liable to insanity than the female, but more liable to blindness, etc. Old persons are the most liable to insanity and blindness, while idiocy is more common in middle life than in old age. The tendency to insanity is greatest in the North-eastern States and on the Pacific Coast, and least in the extreme Southern and Western States. The tendency to idiocy is greatest in the extreme Northeast and the border Southern States. That to blindness is the greatest in the Southern States. The tables in relation to this subject are of much interest and value.

After these preliminary chapters, the report proceeds to give a very thorough history of the

CHARITABLE LEGISLATION OF ILLINOIS,

bringing together, in the compass of a few pages, the facts which are scattered through the many volumes of laws and legislative reports. There are now 13 public institutions in this State, divided into the heads of "Correctional," "Educational," and "Charitable." The first includes the Penitentiary and the Reform School; the second, the Normal, Industrial, and Southern Normal Universities; and the third, the Northern, Southern, and Jacksonville Insane Asylums, the Institutions for the Education of the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, the School for Feeble-Minded Children, and the Eye and Ear Infirmary. These institutions, excluding the Penitentiary, have received from the State Treasury, since 1839,—that being the time when the Deaf and Dumb School, the oldest of them all, was organized,—the sum of $5,062,903.73. Of this amount the Deaf and Dumb Institution has received $1,011,389.65, and the Jacksonville Insane Hospital $1,656,170.02.

Attention is called to the heterogeneous and contradictory nature of the legislation concerning State institutions, and it is suggested that the whole of it needs thorough and careful revision.

The system of public charity in Illinois has grown to such proportions that the State institutions, in making up their estimates for 1873, asked for

AT LEAST ONE-HALF

of that part of the revenue of the State set apart for what are called revenue purposes; and the Board of Charities, which has to consider the whole subject and make its recommendations to the Legislature, found itself in a perplexing situation; it had a difficult task to decide upon the relative necessity and importance of the several applications. The estimates for the current expenses of these institutions were $463,795 per annum; but, in addition, there were requests for appropriations for extraordinary expenses, for new buildings or enlargement of old ones, amounting in aggregate of $1,250,000. After consideration, it was decided to recommend the appropriation of $447,000 this year to complete buildings now in process of erection. There are other appropriations, to the amount of $725,000, for new buildings, which will require an increase of the tax levy for 1873 before they can be granted, and others, to the amount of $169,000, which the Board consider of doubtful expediency at present, the chief item being for the completion of the Southern Insane Asylum. The Eye and Ear Infirmary of Chicago asks for $28,000 for a new building, and the Board recommends the appropriation of that amount,—$10,000 for 1873, and the remainder for 1874. So far as concerns the Board's action for an enlargement of the Deaf and Dumb School, the Board objects to it, on the ground that the demand ten years hence would not be met, and that it is unwise to have too many in one place; and, therefore, favors the erection of a new institution at some other point.

MANAGEMENT.

It is the opinion of the Board that all the public institutions are managed with scrupulous integrity, but the system of accounts and checks in use is not sufficient to prevent fraud. Exception is taken to the drawing of appropriations in advance, and depositing the money in private banks, subject to private use, until the end of the quarter, when it is paid out,—a system by which the State has been a loser before. There is also found to be a local effort to compel the officers of each institution to manage it in local interests, to make all his purchases in the home market, to deal with all, pay liberal prices, and not seek for good measure. The law provides that the Trustees shall audit all accounts before payment, but that provision is rarely, if ever, complied with, and the Board feels compelled to make various recommendations for the better securing the interests of the State.

While the aggregate

COST OF THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

is heavy, yet the Board asserts that it is very light upon each taxpayer, and gives other arguments in favor of liberality in this direction. State aid is more efficient than county or private relief—the Cook County Hospital for the Insane, the only county one in the State, ranking very low. The position taken in the previous report, that the pecuniary saving to the community by these hospitals is above what they have cost, is still insisted upon.

A few pages are devoted to the subject of

COUNTY ALMS-HOUSES.

The first fault in the management of county farms is the excessive quantity of land,—so large as to make it unprofitable to work it,—and the second is often observable in the selection of a keeper, and the absence of the contrast made with him. In many cases, men have been selected who were little above the grade of paupers, simply because they were the cheapest. The registration of paupers, under the law passed by the last General Assembly, has been generally complied with, though some County Clerks have failed to obey it. Attention is called to the propriety of making some provision for children so unfortunate as to be born in the alms-houses. In several counties, it appears, there are no such institutions, and the paupers are sold out to the lowest bidder, after the old fashion.

PRISON-REFORM.

The second part of the report consists of a discussion of the subjects of "Crime and Criminals," of "Prison-Reform," and the "County Jail System." Under the second head, the following principles are set forth: That the criminal should be removed from all associations tending to strengthen his criminal impulses; that the criminal must also be brought under the immediate influence of associations antagonistic to crime; that continued contact with better influences can only be maintained by restraint; that, while under restraint, the criminal should be furnished with every needed appliance for developing the principle of self-control,—of these, labor and education being the chief; and that, while under restraint, care should be taken to avoid harsh treatment, or whatever else tends to counteract the impression sought to be produced.

On the last point,—

THE COUNTY-JAIL SYSTEM,—

the Board is of the opinion that the practical value of jails, either for the prevention or cure of crime, compared with their cost, is trifling. Most of those in Illinois are unsafe, and those which are not are deficient in the essential conditions of life and health, badly ventilated and ill-lighted. There is not one in which the accused are separated from the sentenced. The food is generally good, but in two respects all the jails are objectionable; Prisoners are in hourly contact with one another, and there is a total lack of any useful, honorable employment. That "association in idleness" is looked upon as the curse of the present jail system, the result being to increase the number of criminals, and develop their criminality. The only remedy is the

ABOLITION OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

The present is looked upon as the proper time for taking action, especially in view of the crowded condition of the Joliet Penitentiary, and the efforts making to establish a new one in Northern Illinois. The plan proposed for the consideration of the Legislature is as follows:

In all that has been said concerning the county jails, we have spoken of them as *places of punishment*. They are also used as *places of detention* for persons awaiting trial. This double use of the jails is in itself very objectionable, for reasons already stated. But the change in the criminal law, which we advocate, will have no effect upon the use of jails as places of detention. We simply recommend that they cease to be used as places of punishment; in other words, that an intermediate grade of prisons, to be known as "district prisons," be established; and that minor offenders, when convicted, be sentenced to imprisonment in a district prison at hard labor, instead of being confined in a jail, after sentence, in idleness.

These district prisons should be organized and conducted upon the same general plan as a penitentiary, the difference existing only in the treatment, but in the class of criminals treated, the penitentiary being reserved for those who have made further progress in crime, whose crimes are greater and require a longer sentence.

The officers in charge of them should be men of a high grade of intellectual, moral, and social culture, men who can command the respect of those committed to their care, and can exert an influence over them for good, men capable of sustaining relations to criminals similar to those which the superintendents of hospitals sustain to the insane. Such men, when found, and successful in the prosecution of their difficult and delicate task, should not be liable to removal at stated intervals, nor for political consideration, but should hold their position by the same tenure as other superintendents of public institutions. They should be appointed, not elected.

The districts, under this system, will have to be large, at first. With the increase of population they will become smaller. Two distinct prisons, one in the north and one in the south, will be amply sufficient to try the experiment.

Two such prisons would cost, for their erection, little more than the proposed penitentiary.

A change in the kind of petit larceny would enable the courts to relieve the penitentiary of the pressure upon it, by the commitment to a district prison, of many who are now sent to Joliet.

The earnings of the inmates would partially defray the expense of their support, thus relieving the counties of a portion of the burden of maintenance of the criminal population at present resting upon them.

Remuneration from the counties should be made a charge against the earnings of the prison. The surplus earnings should be applied to the payment of the prison expenses. The balance of expense should be collected from the counties pro rata, according to the number of convicts sent from each, and the length of their imprisonment.

Under the system proposed by us, the cost of maintaining the convict population of the State would be materially diminished; the Judges would be encouraged to pronounce sentences proportionate to the offenses committed; the evils of association in idleness would be largely obviated; and the criminals would come under the salutary influence of a rigorous discipline; jail-breaking, rescues, and lynching would meet with a serious check; and the detergent effect of public opinion would be vastly augmented.

The report closes with a history of the origin of the Board, the work it has performed, and the results. The expenses have been a little over $5,000 per annum. It has inspected the State and county institutions; made a special census of the insane and idiotic classes of Illinois in 1869; secured the adoption of a system of registration of the criminal and pauper classes, etc., etc.

OBITUARY.

Death of Harrie G. Griffith.

The announcement in another column of the death of Harrie Gardner Griffith will awaken sadness in many hearts among those knew him as an active, brilliant, and at one time most promising young journalist. His connection with the daily press of this city is quite recent, and the recollection of his labors and himself is still fresh in the minds of his many friends. Harrie Griffith was a Welshman, born in Wales, and educated at a college in Bristol, England, where chemistry, geology, mining, and kindred sciences were special studies, and where in other branches, as well as in these, he received as thorough an education as can be acquired in England without a university course. Even at school he displayed unusual ability, which secured for him a larger share of school-prizes than usually falls to the lot of even the clever boys. He came to this continent with his parents, the eldest son of a family of sons, and settled in Canada, where, as he delighted to relate, he was sole clerk, bookkeeper, and confidential adviser in a country dry-goods store. He was not long in Canada, for, in 1864, he followed his parents to Chicago, and, though only 19 years of age, raw and inexperienced in anything but scientific studies, he obtained a situation as reporter on THE TRIBUNE. It needed only a short time to demonstrate in him the possession of extraordinary powers of mind and facility of expression. His unusual acquirements in an uncommon range of topics, and the large scope of his intelligence, qualified him admirably for the position of reporter, and it was not long before he was reputed to be the best "long-hand" reporter in the West. He had abundant wit, skill in language, a fondness for faithful research, and often gave, to what in other hands would have been a dreary presentment of facts, a brilliancy and value that attracted attention and won praise.

One of the most memorable of his reportorial achievements was his report of the court-martial investigation at Cincinnati into the Camp Douglas Conspiracy, which our readers of that day will remember. To those who are not familiar with that period of our national history we may state that it was of such accuracy, and presented with such graphic descriptive power, that it won for Mr. Griffith a ready recognition of his unusual power.

During the excitement incident to the boring of the artesian well on the West Side, in the hope of finding oil in the petroleum rock of which the Second Presbyterian Church was built, Mr. Griffith's technical knowledge stood him in good stead. From an examination of the rock, Harrie concluded that no oil would be found. He stated publicly that in his opinion plenty of water would be reached, but no oil. This opinion, coming from a very young man, was not heeded, but the event proved him right in his prediction. After establishing for himself a reputation for brilliancy on THE TRIBUNE, he left this paper in 1866, and went over to the *Republican* in the capacity of reporter, and that paper being then in the springtime of existence, Harrie sustained the impression he had already made. He could apply himself, it was found, to almost every branch of journalism. He frequently wrote editorials, handled the scissors, and, finally, was promoted to the position of city editor, where he remained for some time. During his reportorial career on the *Republican* his dramatic notices were looked for expectantly, for they were calculated to display pre-eminently the brilliancy of his style of writing, and many of them are still preserved by his associates as specimens of Harrie's genius.

On leaving the *Republican* he became law-reporter on the *Times*, of this city. In the fall of 1871, Mr. Griffith went to Boston, and accepted a situation on the *Journal of* that city, where, as in every other place, he was a general favorite, as well as an admired editor. His social qualities were as bright as his intellectual abilities, and it was no wonder that the versatile and generous young man was eagerly sought for as a companion. Hence his ruin. He left the Boston *Journal* just before the Chicago fire, but was subsequently recalled.

When the confused, ominous, and incoherent dispatches of the great fire in Chicago were being received in Boston by the press, the editors were at their wits' ends to know how to arrange the news. Harrie Griffith was hunted up, and found in a not very promising condition. But the pressure of the event brought out his full powers. Like great minds generally, his rose to the occasion. His full acquaintance with Chicago, his wonderful memory, and his vivid power as a writer, stood the Boston *Journal* in such good stead that its columns were made marvelously notable in the complete arrangement and skillful explanation of the facts and features of the Great Chicago Fire. The publishers recognized his services in a most generous manner, and hoped again for a long lease of usefulness in the talented young man—a hope which was destined not to be fulfilled.

At this time Harrie, who was gradually losing through dissipation the laurels that his genius had won for him, made a noble effort to reform. He joined a church in Boston, and, on his return to Chicago, was accredited to the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. His reform was real and earnest. Nobody doubted his sincerity, for it was too obvious that there was no hypocrisy. He knew the impetus down the steep decline, and put on the brakes with unflinching energy. He taught in the Sunday School, and carefully avoided temptation. For some months he assisted his father in the publication of a thriving Stock Yards paper, but unfortunately yielded to the temptations of ambition, and accepted the situation of editor of the *Sunday Times*. This position he filled most acceptably, but the excitements incident to the duties of journalistic life finally overpowered his efforts to strangle bad habits, and he fell again, this appearing to be the last hope. Utterly discouraged, hopeless, and heartsick, thoroughly aware of the impossibility of his efforts to reform, mortified beyond measure at the extent of his fall and the weakness it manifested, Harrie relapsed into dissipation. He returned to assist his father, doing occasional work for the *Times*, and writing the first batch of the sketches under the head of "Walks Among the Churches." He is dead. The early promise of his life is broken. The brilliant, versatile, and generous journalist has died as other brilliant, generous men have died. His idol was Edgar Allan Poe. He resembled him closely in many particulars, except that his imagination, while brilliant in its creative powers, was untainted with the gloom that overshadowed the author of "Annabel Lee."

In all his vicissitudes, and through all the difficulties into which his habits plunged him, he never lost one of the friends he had formerly made, and there is probably no journalist of his age whose death would be regretted so sincerely and by so many old associates.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The novel and attractive programme at Grow's Opera Hall this evening, in aid of the Foundlings' Home, should draw a very large audience.

The malt stored in Section C., Burlington Warehouse, was owned by Messrs. Carl C. Moeller; the grain, consisting of oats and barley, was owned by A. Netter.

The General Committee of the Tipperary Fund are requested to meet at Burke's Hotel this evening. Collectors having books are requested to be present, and return the same, in order to wind up business.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday appointed James Carlin special policeman for the West Side Railroad Company. Let him change places with Superintendent Webb, and theatre-goers may obtain some means of transit home after 10 o'clock.

A mass meeting of the Board of Trade, in the interest of the proposed exposition, will be held on Saturday evening. Mayor Medill and Mr. A. C. Hesing will be the principal speakers, and there will be several others of lesser note.

The Irish Rifles will give their sixth annual military ball at Aurora Turner Hall, on Milwaukee avenue, on the evening of St. Patrick's Day. This company is one of the few really Irish societies in the city, and the ball will, without doubt, be liberally patronized.

Michael Burns was, yesterday morning, fined $100 by Justice Banyon for cruelty to his family, every member of which appeared against him, stating that, besides leaving them destitute of food and fuel, he brutally maltreated them. He was sent to the Bridewell, in default of his fine.

A correspondent desires to know what the *Journal* means when it talks about a "Swiss" language. He says he understood, heretofore, that Switzerland had no national tongue, German, French, and Italian being principally spoken there. The person who wrote the notice about Shakspeare's "Richelieu" will probably explain away the Swiss error, by saying that he was down with the rheumatism when it was made.

The receipts at the Custom-House during the month of May, 1872, when navigation was fairly open, amounted to $143,000; while for the month of February, 1873, while navigation and transportation generally is on its back, the receipts were $137,000. By May, 1873, they will doubtless be very much larger than they were last year.

A man named William Riley was recently arrested in New York, for an assault with intent to kill, and bound over in $2,000 bonds to appear before the Grand Jury. He "jumped" his bail, and came to Chicago. Detective Gallagher yesterday arrested him, and he was handed over to Detective Heidleburg, of New York, who had come to Chicago in search of him. The detective and his prisoner left for New York last evening.

A hackman, named William Doolin, was before Justice Scully, yesterday morning, on the charge of swindling emigrants. The evidence showed that, contrary to his promise, the hackman refused to take, in lieu of fare, some bus tickets which the emigrants had purchased, and demanded, instead, $2. An officer therefore arrested him. Doolin took a change of venue to Justice Banyon, who fined him $10 and costs. The Mayor will revoke his license to-day.

Prof. Morse is the next lecturer in the Star Course. His theme, next Monday night, at the Michigan Avenue Church, is, "From Monad to Man," and he will illustrate the locomotive powers of the various orders of the animal creation, by rapid blackboard sketches. Prof. Morse has the reputation in the East of being the most interesting of scientific lecturers, and his first lectures here will doubtless attract all interested in scientific studies.

Mr. V. Myer, of Detroit, is in the city exhibiting his patent Automatic Discharge-Valve, for fire-engines, by which the firemen at the nozzle can shut off or put on the supply of water without stopping the engine. A public trial of this valuable invention will be made to-day at half-past 1 o'clock, on the corner of LaSalle and Quincy streets, in the presence of Fire-Marshal Williams and a committee from the Board of Fire-Underwriters.

John Allen, a member of the gang of thieves so skillfully arrested by Superintendent Washburn, Captain Hickey, and other officers, recently, was taken from the County-Hospital to the Armory yesterday. He was one of the principals in the burglary upon the residence of Mr. Dickinson, and was shot at and injured by that gentleman just as he was leaving the house. His wound was of such a serious character that he had to be taken to the County-Hospital, where he has since lain under the guardship of an officer. He and the other members of the gang will be arraigned before Justice Banyon this morning.

While the receipts from Mr. Henry M. Stanley's lecture at the Academy of Music last Sunday evening amounted to $800, it seems that he received but $70 of the amount, besides being compelled, contrary to the agreement with his agent, Dorland, to pay the advertising and newspaper bills. Mr. Stanley, by the terms of the contract, was to receive $150 per night for his lectures, and all the expenses were to be paid by Dorland. In all cities and towns where Mr. Stanley had lectured, previous to coming to Chicago, Dorland had faithfully performed his part of the contract, but once within the limits of this city, he, to use a vulgar phrase, "lost his virtue," and in this condition left Chicago on Monday morning, with the proceeds of the previous night's lecture in his pocket, and the expenses of the lecture unsettled for. Yesterday, Mr. Stanley, true to the general principles of the journalistic profession, settled all claims outstanding against him or his agent in this city.

Last Saturday night Mrs. Harriet Allen arrived in this city from Northwestern Junction, and secured rooms at the Eagle House, No. 98 South Canal street. On Sunday morning she was delivered of a child. The fact was generally known through the house, and the landlord secured her a nurse. Yesterday morning the babe was found dead in its bed, and it was at once suspicioned that it had been murdered by its mother. Coroner Stephens held an inquest on the body, and a post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Emmons, County Physician, in the presence of the jury, which developed that the babe died from suffocation. The woman stated that she knew nothing of its death, and seemed greatly grieved that she should be suspected. The verdict of the jury was that the babe came to its death by suffocation, produced either by the mother rolling over it in her sleep, or by the bed-clothes accidentally covering its face. This intelligent verdict was accepted, and the woman discharged. She states she is married, but that her husband deserted her some time ago.

Ladies with well-filled pocketbooks should exercise great watchfulness when they ride in street-cars or other public conveyances. Male pickpockets are not the only persons to be guarded against, as some of the most adroit members of the light-fingered fraternity are females. A case in point occurred yesterday in a Madison-street car, bound east. There were but three or four passengers in the vehicle. Two of them were women, one old and respectable in appearance, the other young and flashily dressed. Both were sitting close together. The young woman got out of the car at the west crossing of Madison and Canal streets, and rapidly disappeared. The old lady stepped off at the Briggs House corner, and had scarcely reached the sidewalk before she hailed the conductor to stop. He halted the car when it had reached the level of the viaduct, and inquired of the old lady, who came panting after, what she wanted. She replied that she had lost her pocketbook containing $70, and requested him to look through the car for it. He did so, but failed to find it. The flashily-dressed female was spending the contents about that time.

THE RAILROADS.

The New Narrow-Gauge Chicago, Millington & Western Railway.

The Viaduct Question Virtually Settled---Personal.

The articles of incorporation of the Chicago, Millington & Western Railway having been recorded at Springfield, and in each county through which the railway is proposed to be run, the Directors of this Company met in this city yesterday to complete the organization.

A code of by-laws was adopted, and the following officers chosen for the present year:

President—Lewis Steward, of Plano.
Vice-President—J. W. Eddy, of Millington.
Treasurer—Julian S. Rumsey, of Chicago.
Secretary—George N. Jackson, of Chicago.
Executive Committee—J. W. Eddy, Chairman; Stephen G. Paddock, of Princeton; Julian S. Rumsey.
Finance Committee—Julian S. Rumsey, Chairman; James Barton, of Peru; Lewis Steward.

After a full discussion, it was unanimously voted to adopt the three-feet gauge, and a committee was appointed to prepare a schedule of freight and passenger tariffs as authorized by Sec. 25½ of the General Railroad law of this State.

The route of this road, as before stated, is to Millington, on the Fox River, thence through a portion of the coal fields to Princeton. The objective point on the Mississippi River is Muscatine or Davenport.

The subject of narrow-gauge railroads is exciting great attention in Iowa. Several lines are likely to be built, and as the Chicago, Millington & Western will give them a connection with Chicago, it may become an important feeder to the business of this city.

THE VIADUCT QUESTION.

The firm stand taken by the City Government in the important question of viaducts appears to have brought about good results already, with a fair indication of complete success in the future. It will be remembered that the new railroads entering the city are compelled to build viaducts and all approaches thereto, over their tracks, at such street crossings as the Board of Public Works may designate. The old roads were under no compulsion to do so, and were reluctant to expend the money necessary for the construction of such viaducts and approaches. Feeling keenly the necessity for the building of the kind, they have frequently proposed to build all but the approaches, and such viaducts as have already been constructed were built upon this agreement. The

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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THIRD PAGE—The Law Courts—Suburban Notes—State's Charities—Obituary: Harris G. Griffith—The City in Brief—Railroad News—Advertisements.

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SEVENTH PAGE—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—State Legislatures—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Much Ado About Nothing."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "False Shame."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Hidden Hand."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $28. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE — WILBOR'S COMpound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

HOW CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED—IT IS now generally admitted that the only medicines that will cure Consumption are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

The Mandrake Pills clear out the liver and restore it to a healthy condition, purge off the foul slime and diseased matter that is stopping up the stomach and bowels, and interfering with their proper work; they are free from calomel or any other thing that is injurious to the system, and can be taken with safety by all classes and conditions. The Seaweed Tonic gives tone to the stomach and other organs, creates a good appetite, and assists to digest the food, strengthens the general system, and the person will soon grow strong and increase in flesh.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the diseased matter in the lungs, and expels it by expectoration; heals all sores and cavities in the lungs, and thus are persons restored to health who had been given up as incurable with Pulmonary Consumption. In a few cases the medicine may not succeed, not from any want of power in the medicines themselves, but solely on account of the imprudence of those using them.

I find the great error with most people is, that they do not take proper care of themselves, and, by exposure to our damp and cold atmosphere, are continually adding cold to cold, so that nothing will do them any good. I wish to state here very emphatically, that if people wish to get well they must avoid exposure, damp, cold, or changeable weather, particularly during the winter or early spring. They must not take cold, and, in my extended experience, I have found it best for consumptive people during the cold and damp weather to remain in a well ventilated room, and, with a thermometer, regulate the temperature at or near a uniform standard.

The temperature most grateful and invigorating to the human system ranges from 65 to 75 degrees, but it may be made higher or lower, to suit peculiarities. This temperature seems to abstract the heat of the body in about the same proportion in which it is generated in the healthy state of the system, and this degree of temperature is therefore the most congenial, for it neither exhausts the vital powers, nor gives rise to any unpleasant sensations.

For the proper physical exercise, walking in the room and exercising with calisthenics will be ample to give a free and healthy circulation of the blood, and materially assist digestion.

The diet requires strict attention. A nutritious and easily digested diet is necessary to assist in making good blood.

Every one acquires a knowledge by experience, what does and what does not agree with them.

Avoid all substances that are heavy on the stomach, and seem to disagree with it; use only such articles as experience demonstrates are right and proper.

I fully believe that nearly all consumptives, who take my medicines according to the directions, and practice strictly the above diet and regimen, will get well, as thousands have been cured who have taken proper care of themselves, and used Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills. Prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia. And for sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, March 6, 1873.

The Omaha express train which left this city Tuesday morning was wrecked by a broken rail at Chelsea, Iowa. All the cars were thrown from the track, and several passengers, none of whom belong to this city, severely hurt.

It is said that Foster was reprieved in order that Gov. Dix might gain time to consult the Judges of the Court of Appeals, although they have already fully reviewed Foster's case, and decided that nothing in the evidence or the conviction calls for a new trial to disturb the sentence of death.

Senator Pomeroy's case comes before the Kansas Legislature to-day, on the majority and minority reports of the Committee appointed to investigate the bribery charged against him. It is stated that the majority will report the accusations well founded, and that a minority of three hold them not proven.

The suits of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad against the trespassing "law-abiders" are brought under the provisions of the Ku-Klux law. It is proposed that the State Treasury assume the legal expenses of the defendants in these suits. A resolution to that effect has been introduced into the Legislature, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The State Treasurer of Minnesota, William Seeger, was, some time ago, charged by a committee of the Legislature with misappropriation of the State funds, and was asked by the Legislature to resign. He has refused to do so, and has been impeached by the House. The Senate will hold an extra session to try him. His predecessor, Emil Munch—who was also his father-in-law—writes from the safe distance of St. Louis that he alone is responsible for the deficit in the Treasury.

The moral furnished by the results of the recent Congressional investigations seems to be that there is nothing criminal in cheating Government, whether National or State. Out of all the cases of fraud, corruption, and swindling which have been proven, not one has been punished. The only case which promises to meet with a penalty is that of Judge Delahay, who is to be impeached for intoxication. No material charge of fraud or corruption is made against him. We may therefore accept it, as the Congressional standard of morality, that drunkenness is a crime; fraud and corruption are not.

The last vestige of Gen. Fremont's scheme, which he presented so successfully to the French people, seems to have disappeared with the failure of the Supplementary Incorporation act of the Texas Pacific Railroad in the last Congress. The Texas Pacific Road was the successor of the Memphis & El Paso Road, and the failure to secure legislation again will be pretty apt to put a quietus to the whole enterprise. In the meantime, the Paris suit will be looked forward to with considerable interest. It is announced that Gen. Fremont's anxiety to be present is defeated because he has not time to reach there by the day set for trial.

The local managers of National politics are all at Washington City, attending the redistribution of the Federal offices in this locality. The latest bulletin removes Mr. Judd from the office of Collector of Customs, and Mr. Blakely from that of Pension Agent. The office of Assessor of Internal Revenue is to be consolidated with that of Collector. There is nothing said about the removal of the Marshal or Mr. Irwin, and it is possible they are to be retained. The struggle over the minor places is represented as warm, Mr. Ham turning up again as a candidate, this time for the office of Pension Agent.

About 600 of the farmers of Knox County met in convention at Galesburg, yesterday. A club was formed, and several speeches were delivered upon the conduct of the railroads towards the farmers. One of the speakers recommended that the club should appoint a purchasing agent, through whom their supplies could be bought at a great saving upon the prices they are now compelled to pay middle-men. Another gentleman mentioned, as an instance of the discriminations of the railroads, that the farmers of Kewanee were charged 21 cents a bushel for the transportation of their corn to Chicago, while from Peoria to Chicago only 15 cents were charged.

The President has given notice, in his inaugural, that, while he holds his "present office," he will not recommend any proposition looking to the acquisition of foreign territory, unless the same have the previous support of the people. The country will accept this announcement with great satisfaction. There may be those who will not understand what the President means when he limits this promise to the term of his "present office." What other office does he anticipate holding, in which he will be free to advocate the acquisition of foreign territory? Is it to be civil or military? The term for which the President has been elected is four years, and the country will rest in peace, at least for that term, under the assurance that there will be no foreign territory purchased or seized without the previous sanction or direction of the people.

In their second biennial report, the Commissioners of Public Charities state that there are now thirteen public institutions in this State of a correctional, educational, and charitable character. Since 1839, these institutions, excepting the Penitentiary, have cost the State $5,062,-263.73. The Board recommend the appropriation of $447,000 this year to complete buildings now being erected. Other appropriations, to the amount of $725,000, are needed for new buildings. The Eye and Ear Infirmary, of Chicago, ask $28,000 for a new building, and the Board favors its appropriation. All the public institutions of the State are said to be managed with scrupulous integrity, although the system of accounts is defective.

The *Staats-Zeitung* is much concerned because, as it says, THE TRIBUNE insisted that the law should be stayed in the case of the Temperance statute and the Sunday ordinance, and now insists that the law shall be disobeyed in the interest of the "Railroad Highway-Robbers" by a non-conformance to the three-cent statute. The real concern of the *Staats-Zeitung* is, that THE TRIBUNE did not counsel the resistance to the Sunday law, and does not now sanction the occasional attacks that have been made on railroad conductors to force their acceptance of three cents a mile, after the courts have decided that the Legislature had no authority to fix this arbitrary rate. The *Staats-Zeitung* will have constant cause for complaint if it waits for THE TRIBUNE to advise the farmers, or any other class of people, to make violent resistance to established laws.

One of the reasons given by Mr. Butler for the bill increasing the pay of members of Congress was, that hereafter there are to be no subsidies voted by Congress, either in the shape of money, bonds, or lands. The exact connection between the increase of salaries and the stoppage of subsidies is not obvious, unless, indeed, it is to be inferred that so long as subsidy measures are to be passed by Congress members can afford to live on less legal salary; and that, when subsidies are cut off, members must have an increase of pay to enable them to live. If this was Gen. Butler's thought, it has a dishonorable implication in it. The man who will accept money for voting for subsidies will do so, no matter what his salary may be, and we do not believe that the addition of $2,500 a year to his pay will make the man honest who otherwise would not be so.

Not a single bill containing a subsidy or land-grant of any description passed during the late session of Congress. This may be regarded as the legitimate result of the Credit Mobilier investigation. Though Congress demeaned itself by whitewashing everybody that had been concerned in the disreputable operations of the Credit Mobilier steal, here is a palpable acknowledgement of the evils which are sure to follow any Government subsidies, and a confession that the interests of the people had been outraged to the last limit by bartering off the public lands and the public moneys for the benefit of Congressmen and lobbyists. Even the plausible shape in which the Agricultural College job appeared did not enable it to reach a successful conclusion. It was thoroughly sifted by the press and found to mean nothing more nor less than giving away about $74,000,000 of the people's money, adding that sum to the taxes for the support of useless institutions, and dividing among a class of men who have failed to earn their living without Government support. Both Houses had virtually indorsed the job, but, when it came to the last, neither dared to take the responsibility for its passage, and it failed in the proposition for a conference.

A member of the British Parliament, Samuel Plimsoll, has just published a work entitled "Our Seamen," which makes a study of the causes of shipwreck, and at the same time makes some very extraordinary developments. He proves in his work that there are many hundreds of lives lost annually by shipwreck, and, as to the far greater part of them, they are lost from causes which are easily preventible. He says: "A great number of ships are regularly sent to sea in such rotten and otherwise ill-provided state that they can only reach their destination through fine weather, and a large number are so overloaded that it is nearly impossible for them also to reach their destination if the voyage is at all rough," and "that from these two causes alone (and they applied only to one portion of our merchant ships), rather more than a full half of our losses arise." The author of the work, who has never been able to get this systematic murder of seamen before Parliament, on account of the strength of the shipping interests, has at last accomplished his purpose by bringing it before the country in book-form. The indignation of the people and press has at last compelled Parliament to take some action, and a Royal Commission is about to be appointed to investigate the charges.

In commenting upon the Russian movement in Asia, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Independence Belge* brings out a fact which has not before figured in the complications of the Eastern question. It claims that Russia has no other object, in her Asiatic expeditions, than to protect her subjects from brigandage, and that the really dangerous movement is among the adherents of Islam, particularly in Asia. The correspondent says: "This movement extends from Constantinople to the Indies, and even as far as China, the western portion of which forms a great Mussulman empire, under Sultan Suleiman. This empire is menacing the existence of the Celestial Empire. The Mongolians, the Tartars, and other Mahometan tribes composing this empire, are the sworn enemies of the Chinese. This movement has its ramifications in India, and England knows well how terrible are the revolts of the Hindoos. Against this common danger, not only a good understanding, but even an alliance between Russia and England, would appear to be the best and only remedy. I mean an offensive and defensive alliance, binding Russia to assist England in case of an insurrection in India, and also binding England to assist Russia in case of a rising of the Mahometans in Central Asia."

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, with few changes in prices, except in provisions. Mess pork was buoyant, advancing 40@50c per brl, under an urgent demand, and closed at $14.25@14.30 cash, and $14.35@14.40 seller April. Lard was quiet, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.85@7.87½ cash, and $8.00@8.05 seller April. Meats were quiet and stronger, at 4¾@4⅞c for shoulders; 6¾@7c for short ribs, and 7⅛@7¼c for short clear. Dressed hogs were 10@15c per 100 lbs higher, at $5.70@5.80 for choice. Highwines were firm and ½c higher, at 87@87½c per gallon. Lake freights were nominally steady, at 13c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was steady and more active. Wheat was more active, with little change —closing firm at $1.21¼ cash, and $1.22¼ seller April. Corn was active and firm at ⅛c decline, closing strong at 31⅝c seller the month, and 32½c seller April. Oats were in fair demand, and steady at 26⅛c seller the month, and 26½@26⅝c seller April. Rye was quiet, and firm at 64½@65c. Barley was more active, and 1c higher, at 72@72½c seller the month, and 73c seller April. There was fair activity in the live hog market, and prices were steady at $4.40@5.00 for common to extra. Cattle were in active demand at full prices. Sheep were in better request, and mutton grades commanded an advance of 25c per 100 lbs.

The English Consul at Bordeaux has just made a report on the trade of Bordeaux for 1871, which is of special interest to wine-consumers. He estimates that in ordinary good years the department produces 1,250,000 fifty-gallon casks of red and white wine, exporting about one-half of that quantity. Like other crops, vintages vary considerably from year to year in quality and quantity, Chateau Lafitte, for instance, having ranged from £70 per cask to £6 in a bad year. The price of the first-class of classed wines, which is now ready for sale but not for consumption, he fixes at £15 per cask for red, and £21 for white. He also states that there is perhaps no wine in the world that for richness of flavor and fullness of aroma can be compared with the Chateau Yquem of 1861, and that those who desire to secure the claret of 1868, a year that has not been equaled since 1848, should send on their orders soon. Another fact which Mr. Hunt states is not so pleasant for wine-consumers. He says, of the red wines annually made at Bordeaux, estimated at 1,000,000 casks, one-fiftieth part only is from classed vineyards. The remainder consists of about 12 per cent of good table wine, 20 per cent of medium, and 66 per cent of low quality unclassed. As he has stated before that only one-half of the vintage is exported, this would leave but 10,000 casks of first-class wine to supply consumers out of France per annum.

The fourth annual report of the State Bureau of Statistics of Labor in Massachusetts contains many interesting facts relative to the condition of the laboring classes in that State. The classification of wage-laborers shows, under the class of agriculture, males, 32,855; females, 81; under professional and personal service, including clerks, laborers, sailors, &c., males, 52,847; females, 1,646; under manufactories, mechanics, and mining industries, males, 216,-256; females, 70,861. The total wages paid in the industrial and mechanical employments was $117,785,691; average wages of males per day, $2.42; females, $1.07; youth and children, 68 cents. The average yearly expense of a family of about five persons is $697.71. One of the most interesting features of the report is the information furnished relative to savings banks. The tables show that the number of deposits during the past year was 500,515, the deposits amounting to an average of $84.84 to each depositor; that of 35,603 depositors in 36 banks, 25,000 are wage-laborers; that in 96 banks, 173,495 deposits were made of $50 and under; and that 72,203 deposits were made between $50 and $300. The report strongly condemns the employment of children of tender years, from 10 to 12 years of age, as barbarous, and also argues for a still further reduction of the hours of labor, in which connection a return from one of the largest manufacturing corporation of Lowell shows a reduction in time of 18.06 per cent,—a gain of 20 per cent, and an increase in wages of men of 49 cents per day, and women 39 cents.

Mr. James Brooks wrote to the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, who hold their annual meeting at Boston yesterday, that he had sold his stock purposely to disqualify himself from election to the Board of Directors. Since Congress, by its recent action, had declared that a member could not vote when his self-interest was concerned, he had determined to free himself in this way, so that in the next Congress, of which he is a member, he might vote and speak on all questions without suspicion of improper motives. Mr. Brooks is careful to deprive himself of any credit for this resolve by petulantly basing it upon the decision of Congress instead of his own sense of official honor, and by utterly perverting the real bearing of this decision of Congress. He says it would prevent members from voting on the tariff with even a coat on their backs, because they were affected by the taxes, and suggests that the House be recruited hereafter from the almshouses of the country, as paupers may be supposed to be free from interests of any kind, and likely to vote with no selfish bias. With all his flippancy, Mr. Brooks knows well enough that he was censured not because like all good citizens, whether Congressmen or not, he had interests involved in the general interests, and, with them, affected by legislation but because, instead of using his official position to ameliorate all, including his own, he prostituted it to separate and antagonize his personal and his public interests, and because, when elected to represent the people, he chose to represent himself, and, as Representative Brooks, to vote money to Citizen Brooks out of the pockets of his constituents.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS NOT DONE.

The session of Congress that has just ended is as remarkable for what it has failed to do as for what it has done. The useful legislation that it has provided may be summed up in a paragraph; the legislation which it has defeated or ignored, and the important conclusions it has reached after three months' deliberations, furnish material for a quarter of a year's issue of the *Congressional Globe*. The repeal of the franking privilege, the bill to carry into effect the Treaty of Washington relating to fisheries, the reduction of postage, the reduction of the internal revenue force by dropping the Assessors, and the bill authorizing a suit against Union Pacific, comprise the principal measures of importance which Congress has provided.

The most disastrous of the many failures which Congress has made is to be found, of course, in its treatment of the Credit Mobilier scandal. On the very first day of the session, Speaker Blaine left the chair and moved that a special committee be appointed to examine the merits of certain charges which had been made in the public press, to the effect that a number of Congressmen had been bribed by shares of Credit Mobilier stock. The Poland Committee was then created, and, from that time on, the interest of Congress was centered upon the investigation. As the result has proved, the great question was, "How not to do it." So absorbing were the developments of this "campaign canard," that both the Senate and the House gave themselves up to waiting for what should come next, and neglected the business for which they assembled. The investigation dragged its slow length along until it seemed likely that no report would be made. Statements were given only to be contradicted, revised, and amended. The most important witnesses could not be secured at all. Sergeants-at-Arms were sent trapesing through the country on wild-goose chases. Mr. Oakes Ames' memorandum-book was forthcoming only at his good leisure, and was submitted in parts to suit its proprietor's convenience. Finally, a report was made, toward the closing days of the session, which was instantly voted by the people to be utterly impotent, incomplete, and unsatisfactory. Then it was that Congressmen began a system of skirmishing, with the purpose of depriving the conclusions of the Committee of what little force they had. The vote was taken at last, and the final result was a disgrace put upon the people, and a shameful blot fixed upon the National integrity. The great bulk of the time, attention, and ability of this last Congress has thus been concentrated in the effort not to expel Ames, Brooks, or anybody else, not to censure the men who were convicted of having taken Credit Mobilier stock, not to condemn or denounce the practice of using places of trust to defraud the Government, and not to rebuke the glaring corruption that has been traced to members of both Houses.

The chronicle of what Congress has not done is swelled by the results of the other investigations to which it has devoted its attention. One committee, holding over from a former session, occupied all of its time in discovering how Mr. Clayton might be found not guilty. Another had the subject of Mr. Caldwell's buying his seat in the Senate, but took so much testimony that it was found necessary to report this gentleman's guilt. The Senate, however, grappled with the difficulty successfully by not taking any action on the report. Still another committee was charged with investigating Mr. Pomeroy's donation of $7,000 to the Independence National Bank, and found Mr. Pomeroy not guilty. Judge Sherman and Judge Durell were under investigation, but the result was not to report articles of impeachment against them, though the guilt of both was established to the satisfaction of the people. The case of Mr. Colfax was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which concluded not to impeach the retiring Vice-President. The Senate had a Credit Mobilier Committee of its own, which agreed unanimously to report Patterson's expulsion. But the Senate was true to the Congressional rule established for the session, and resolved not to take any action on the report, in spite of a demand on all sides, even Patterson's, that the report should not be passed over in silence.

In addition to what Congress has not done in the cases of corruption that were brought up before it, must be counted the legislation which the interests of the country demanded and which Congress has not granted. Mr. Sherman, of the Finance Committee, urged the necessity for taking some action with reference to a return to specie payments, and reported a bill which had the germs of a successful plan. This bill was defeated, and Congress determined not to devote any further consideration to a matter of so much importance. A committee composed of seven Republicans reported against the Federal interference in the Louisiana elections, and pointed out the necessity for Congress to take some constitutional attitude that would settle the Louisiana troubles and prevent a recurrence of the unwarranted invasion of a State's sovereignty. This was reason enough for Congress to decide not to do it. Mr. Morton, the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, pointed out to Congress, in an able manner, the urgent need for reforming the Electoral system. He described dangers, which were afterward illustrated by incidents in the counting of the Presidential vote, and insisted that so favorable a time for making the necessary changes, immediately after a Presidential election, could not be found again for many years. Congress, consequently, would not have anything to do with the matter. The call for reorganizing the diplomatic and consular system, and the customs' service, besides other measures of present importance to the welfare of the country, were not allowed to come to a decision. Thus it will be seen that all the investigations and all the projects which should have received decisive treatment were passed by in a negative manner. For these and many other things which the late Congress did not do, it voted an increase of salaries for its members, to take effect two years back. The only positive thing it did of any great consequence, then, was to authorize a robbery of the Treasury for its own immediate benefit, and in compensation for what it failed to accomplish.

THE PRESIDENT'S VINDICATION.

The second inaugural address of the President was not a success, either in the choice of subjects or in the manner in which they were discussed. The President's reference to himself betrayed unusual weakness. In declaring that the vote of the people at the last election was a sufficient defense of himself against what he calls "abuse and slander scarcely ever equaled in political history," the President must have had a painful remembrance of what had been said of him, and a great dread that the public had been impressed unfavorably, else he would not have ventured to claim the last election as a vindication of himself, or of his policy, or of anything. He must have known that the vote at that election, instead of being a vindication of him, was, if it had any personal significance, a silent protest of a great majority of the nation against him and his advisers and immediate followers. That the President must have felt that his assumption that the verdict of the election was a vindication of himself was not true in point of fact, and that the people before him knew it was untrue, is shown by his having made another, and, under the circumstances, extraordinary vindication of himself. Notwithstanding he asserts that his re-election was an ample vindication, he shows a want of faith in his own statement by giving an account of his services from the "eventful firing upon Fort Sumter" to the present day. This being, perhaps, the first time in the history of the country that a President has made a personal defense of himself in his inaugural address, it is to be presumed that it is the first time a President has felt that such a defense was necessary. Had the President considered his own review of his long public services a sufficient vindication from what he calls "slanders," he would not have claimed that the election had vindicated him, and his resort to both the "verdict" and his record shows that he did not consider either sufficient. His declaration that he feels he can "disregard" what has been said of him is negatived by the anxiety he displays in his address to claim, and have everybody understand, that he has been acquitted—vindicated.

COLFAX AND NESBITT.

When Mr. Schuyler Colfax found it necessary to tell that he had received $1,000 from a Mr. Nesbitt, with whom he had a slight acquaintance, and at a still later day remembered that he had received $4,000 from the same person, he was interrogated as to his relations with Nesbitt, and said:

> I have no recollection of Nesbitt obtaining the envelope contract while I was Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. I had no connection with it; it was a contract given to the lowest bidder. He never spoke to me in 1868, or in any year preceding 1868, or up to the day of his death, in reference to a post-office contract. He never asked me to do anything, directly or indirectly, in regard to it at any time.

Previous to being Speaker, Mr. Colfax was Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and Mr. Nesbitt was a contractor for furnishing stamped envelopes. Nesbitt's contract run out, but was from time to time renewed without any competing bids being asked. Postmaster-General Creswell dismissed Zerely, the officer who had been in charge of the Contract-Office, and the new officer refused to renew Nesbitt's contract. The Attorney-General decided it could not be done. Zerely wrote an argument in favor of Nesbitt, and Colfax wrote a letter inclosing this argument to the Postmaster-General, and strongly indorsed Nesbitt, as a friend whom he had long known, and, of course, urging the extension of the contract. Of all this Mr. Colfax has no recollection when before the Committee; on the contrary, denied it on oath.

PROTECTION FROM THE PRESS.

Several members of Congress, and especially Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, opposed the discontinuance of Congressional bookmaking and publishing, on the ground that such publications are absolutely necessary to protect the reputations of public men from destruction by the press. It was argued that the independent newspapers of the country had it in their power to control public opinion, and that, unless there was an official publication to counteract them, that public opinion would overwhelm Congress. It will be noted that, in all the discussions on this subject, nobody seemed to pay the slightest regard to the influence of the party newspaper press. A Republican Senator, speaking on the subject, named half a dozen independent journals, and claimed that, unless their influence was offset by an official publication, they could destroy the reputations of every public man. No one of these gentlemen seemed to value the defense by the thousands of party organs as of the least concern, nor that such organs had the slightest control over the popular judgment. The only newspapers dreaded were those who habitually speak of men and measures without reference to their party affiliations, and who expose and brand fraud and corruption without inquiring whether it will hurt "the party" or destroy a party candidate.

The value of an official record depends upon its truthfulness and its justice. When a committee of Congress endeavors to hide corruption or stifle investigation because the persons implicated are high in party councils, then such reports fail to win public confidence; and, when such reports become the rule, then public confidence in all such official publications is lost, and the people look to the newspapers for the truth. The report of the Poland Committee, and of the Committee in Pomeroy's case, are examples of this kind. It is not believed that the Poland Committee did more than skim the surface of the great corruption; and the report of the Committee in the Pomeroy case has not even that merit. The people have looked to the independent press—those papers that publish the whole truth, and screen no person—for information, and, having the truth before them, make up their own judgment. The expectation of counteracting the influence of the independent press, by official publications made to order, is an idle one. The whole power of the press depends on its truth and fairness. To the extent that it swerves from the plain truth, to that extent it becomes partisan, and sinks to the level of the mere party organ, or the whitewashing report of a partisan committee of either House of Congress. The lesson taught by the success and power of the newspaper press is that the truth, and the whole truth, will alone command public confidence, and the open acknowledgment that the mere party press is valueless to defend the reputations of public men is a tribute, however unwillingly made, to the ever-ruling power of truth, when fearlessly told.

OFFICIAL TROUBLE IN NEBRASKA.

There is a remarkable official scandal just now developed at Omaha. It appears that the Auditor of State, Mr. Gillespie, had charge of a fund known as the "fugitive from justice fund," and that certain payments from that fund amounting to $2,600 were regarded as suspicious. A committee of the Legislature was appointed to examine into the matter, when Mr. Gillespie made an astounding revelation. He states that on the 17th of April, 1871, the State Insane Asylum building at Lincoln was burned down, and on the same night the convicts escaped from the State Penitentiary. The Governor of the State offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture of the escaped convicts, but, owing to some unexplained indifference, could not be induced to take any action to investigate the burning of the Asylum. Mr. Gillespie personally investigated the facts of the fire, and became satisfied that it was the work of an incendiary, and that the building had been fired by some person within it. He put himself in communication with the Chief of Police at Omaha, to get a detective to hunt up evidence of the crime. After long delays it was finally concluded to employ a female detective from St. Louis. This person, after being a short time at Omaha, was taken sick, and remained so for some months; at a subsequent period, she was again prostrated with sickness. This illness postponed the investigation, and it was not until September, 1872, that he came in possession of all the facts, and the names of all the persons connected with the crime. These facts are stated to be: 1. That the building was so badly built, and was such a fraud, that, after first tying it with rods and bolts to keep the south walls from falling down, and finding this would not do, it was set on fire and burned down. 2. The first arrangement to fire the building failed. 3. Three of the insane inmates were burned to death. 4. Much of the furniture saved from the building is now in the hands of a citizen. 5. The building was burned to get rid of it,—the person firing it making money by the transaction. He professes that in a very short time he will be able to furnish the proofs of all this, and have the guilty parties arrested. He states that he used the fund to pay all the expenses of this investigation, and intended to lay all the facts and evidence before the Legislature when completed. The Committee of the Legislature find that the money was illegally expended, and advise that suit be brought against the Auditor for the same. In the meantime, Nebraska has a sensation over the forthcoming disclosure of the names of the accused persons.

POSTAGE RATES.

The report recently made by Mr. Farnsworth to the House of Representatives, upon rates of postage, contains a history of the reduction of postage in this country which is not generally known. The first Postage act was passed in 1792, and introduced a highly-complicated system. The lowest postage was 6 cents to places within 30 miles, and from this it increased in regular proportion according to distance, until it reached 25 cents to places more than 450 miles distant. In 1810, the lowest rate was changed to 8 cents, and the lowest distance to 40 miles. The 9 rates were reduced to 6, and 25 cents were charged for distances over 500 miles. In 1816, the minimum rates came down to 6 cents and distance to 30 miles. Five rates were made instead of 6, and the maximum was 25 cents for over 400 miles. These rates, with one exception, when they were increased, continued until 1845. In that year, the half-ounce weight was made the standard, and 5 and 10 cents the rates. In 1851, the single rate was made 3 cents for all distances under 3,000 miles, and 10 cents charged for greater distances. In 1863, the present rate of 3 cents, prepaid by stamp, for all distances, was established. The present bill reduces letter-postage to 2 cents, and is accompanied by a reduction of one-half on the postage of newspapers regularly mailed by publishers. The Boston *Journal* makes the following estimate of the effect of the present reduction:

> During the last year there were sold 464,500,000 3-cent stamps, and 93,000,000 3-cent envelopes. As double rates are most always paid by additional stamps of this denomination, and as foreign postage is very frequently paid with two or more 3-cent stamps, we may take $150,000,000, the value of 500,000,000 3-cent stamps, as the sum to be effected primarily by the new reduction. Were the number sold to be stationary, the consequence would be a loss to the revenue of one-third of this sum—in other words, a loss of $5,000,000. As a matter of fact, however, the natural increase in the number of letters is about 10 per cent annually, and this would make the number of 2-cent stamps, substituted for threes, for the year ending June 30, 600,000,000, with a value of $20,000,000, and reducing the loss to $3,000,000.

There is no doubt of the correctness of the *Journal's* figuring. Experience has shown, in every instance, that a reduction of postage has been followed by an increase of letter-writing, so that there is every probability that the revenue from the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes will suffer little, if any, reduction.

The business of the railroads in Great Britain in the year 1872 show the following results, the figures being reduced to Federal money:

Authorized capital	$2,980,118,147
Paid up capital	2,674,971,717
Length of line open to travel, 15,376 miles.	
Number of passengers carried—	
First class	35,642,159
Second class	81,021,940
Third class	258,556,615
Total	375,220,754
NOTE—188,392 season tickets and passes are not included in these figures.	
Receipts from passengers—	
First class	$20,076,842.72
Second class	31,060,864.40
Third class	39,278,071.31
Total	$90,415,783.43
Receipts from mails, express matter, etc., on passenger trains	$11,545,049.68
General merchandise carried, tons	52,630,594
Minerals of all kinds carried, tons	116,734,104
Total freight receipts	$136,827,768.60
Total receipts	$238,788,601.16
From passengers, 42.18 per cent.	
From freight, 57.82 per cent.	
Total expenses	$112,059,842
Net receipts	126,728,758
Or, expenses, 47.35 per cent. Net receipts, equaling 4.7 per cent upon paid-up capital.	
Number of miles run by trains—	
Passenger	89,996,875 miles
Freight	89,079,019 miles
Rolling stock—	
Engines	10,490
Passenger carriages	22,273
Freight and baggage cars	289,164
Accidents—	
Killed from causes beyond their own control	12
Injured from causes beyond their own control	845
Killed from misconduct or want of common caution	45
Injured from misconduct or want of common caution	51

Judge Kingman, Associated Justice of the United States Court in Wyoming Territory, writes to a gentleman in Brooklyn for the purpose of correcting a newspaper item that has been going the rounds, to the effect that two-thirds of the suits decided by the female Justices of the Peace in Wyoming are appealed and the verdicts set aside. Judge Kingman says that out of a large number of cases tried by female Justices only two have been appealed, both of which were sustained by the Appellate Court, and judgmen ordered in accordance with the decision below. This report will be regarded as quite a triumph by the female politicians, but it must be accepted with some modification. Women are scarce in Wyoming, as they are in all pioneering communities. The scarcity of women contributes very materially to their influence, political and otherwise. Mr. Bret Harte's sketches of frontier life have taught us that, in such a condition of things, the women even of the outcast class are accorded a respect almost akin to veneration. Honest women must be fairly worshiped. The judgment of a Justice of the Peace, therefore, has additional weight when that Justice of the Peace is a woman, and we can easily conceive that it should appal even an Appellate Court. Female judgment, whether of a judicial character or otherwise, is apt to have greater worth in Wyoming than it would possess in communities where the fair sex is more numerous.

NOTES AND OPINION.

—The late Treasurer of Nevada, E. Rhoades, a Republican, proves to have been a defaulter; and the same Republican Legislature which elected John P. Jones to the United States Senate, has passed an act, over the Democratic Governor's veto, relieving Rhoades' bondsmen from all liability.

—The Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat* thinks the general public has lost more than the railroad ever did, by those Union Pacific free passes to Congressmen, now, by order of Horace F. Clark, no longer good.

The New York *Sun* propounds this original conundrum: "Will the Senate dare to admit as a member John J. Patterson, claiming to represent South Carolina?" Give it up. Ask us an easy one.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says of the unearned dividends of Congressmen:

> Job Stevenson can draw his $5,000 in a chunk and devote it to good works, but the divide between Perry and Dodds may be difficult. The question is whether Perry is entitled to extra pay until the day of his resignation, or whether the whole of his extra compensation belongs to Dodds. As Ben Butler remarked, in the course of the debate in the House, any gentleman so disposed can refuse to take the money.

—The late session of the Nebraska Legislature (Republican to the core) voted away more than $600,000, or nearly $5 to each inhabitant. The editor of the Omaha *Republican*, writing from the State Capital, says:

> I have been trying to call to mind the measures acted upon, and the laws enacted during the session, of common interest to the whole people. What are they? Echo answers, "What are they?" Too much valuable time has been spent on special legislation. Laws that never ought to have been on the statute books have been repealed. This much good has been done. The fact that but two or three bills looking towards relieving our depleted State Treasury are the only bills of general importance to all is a melancholy commentary on self-government.

—Malicious people assert, probably without reason, that there is some mysterious connection between the manipulation of the General Court of Massachusetts by Mr. Sanborn in behalf of Secretary Boutwell for United States Senator, and the fat contract which the Secretary awarded some time ago to Mr. Sanborn for the collection of the unpaid revenues from legacies and successions. How this world is given to scandal!—*New York Tribune.*

—Senator Pomeroy's defense on the York charge has every badge of fraud about it, and the verdict of the country will be that it is a false and trumped-up story.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—The game was to kill York before the people, have Pomeroy whitewashed at Washington, get Caldwell removed, and then make a last desperate push to put Pomeroy in his place. He has the money, and would have spent half a million of dollars to carry the thing through. His less discreet friends have talked the matter here freely. They claimed to have a majority of 16 in the House. The movement to adjourn to the 4th or the 11th of March was a part of the programme, and would have been carried out had not the action of the Senate in Caldwell's case disarranged the plan. Now the game is up. Nobody alludes to Pom.'s story without a sneer or a laugh. The old *regime* dies hard, but it has got to go down.—*Topeka Letter.*

—Congress has dealt very tenderly with the subject [Credit Mobilier], and now lays it down as if it was more explosive than nitro-glycerine. Perhaps it is.—*Rockford (Ill.) Register.*

—The present is distinctively an era of corruption and official dishonesty. Cases like these of Shute and Savage [the Exeter and Cambridge cashiers] are becoming so frequent as to justify a feeling of alarm and uncertainty. The community hardly know what to look for next, or in what quarter the next manifestations of faithlessness ought to be expected.—*Boston Journal.*

—Comly, of the *Ohio State Journal*, is becoming disloyal, and must look around daily, or he may leave his post-office. Hear him: "Ben Butler placed the responsibility on the only shoulders able to bear it, when he said, 'I am a man who was made by God, and not by the newspapers.'"

—That stupendous Chicago newspaper, which Mr. Townsend calls the *Between-Puddles*, claims to have started the farmers of the West to organizing. "We thought it was about time for that Ajax to come along. Let us see, who was it that wrote "Beautiful Snow?"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—We hope no one will take advantage of the unsophisticated innocence of certain Congressmen to put off worthless stocks on them. The poor fellows buy without knowing what they buy, and believe everything the seller tells them. It would not surprise us to see some sharper come along and sell them Confederate State bonds. They are guileless enough for anything. Congress ought to pass a law protecting them.—*Ohio State Journal.*

—There is the softness of melting pathos in the tones of the Boston *Advertiser*, in reference to the outrageous imputations upon that dear old man, Oakes Ames, who, in a moment of the weakness of his generous heart, placed a little stock where he thought it would do most good. As the *Advertiser* says, "a long life honorably spent in business pursuits of greater magnitude than have fallen to the lot of most men, and a character hitherto without a stain, should protect him from such injustice."

—We always firmly believed in Mr. Colfax's honesty, but now we believe him a falsifier and betrayer of the confidence of the people. His "forgetfulness," his prevarications, and the ease with which he told one lie to shield himself from another, prove him unworthy the name of a "Christian," and the position of lecturer for "Young Men's Christian Associations."—*Chatsworth (Ill.) Palladium.*

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* has been sold for $45,000 to a stock company.

—The Cunard steamship Batavia, which sailed from Boston Saturday for Liverpool, took out 2,169 barrels of apples, which is the largest shipment of this fruit the present season.

—No steam whistles are permitted to be blown within Philadelphia's limits, but some of the manufacturing establishments are putting in gongs that can be heard two miles, and which knock a nervous individual off his pins when sounded.

—The editor of the New Athens (Ill.) *Era* gets excited over a trifling matter. Hear him: "When a man will come into the post-office and hand the Postmaster a letter to mail, all covered with small-pox, and only two or three days out of bed, as was the case in our office last Friday, we think it is about time that some stringent measures were adopted to put a stop to it, unless our citizens wish this loathsome disease to remain in this community all winter."

—A strange story is published of how two men, by ingenious deception, swindled two Professors of Harvard University and the Boston Assayer out of a large amount of money, by representing that, by a secret process, gold would be obtained in large quantities from iron pyrites, each party paying $5,000 to see the thing done. A Boston assayer actually gave a written certificate that gold was thus produced. None of the gentlemen could produce gold, however, and, when looked for, the alchemists, Woodman and Guilder, it was learned, had suddenly left for Europe.

—We are requested by Mr. William Elrod, the Superintendent of President Grant's farm, to correct an impression that has gone abroad that the fire on the 21st ultimo destroyed the old *Dent Homestead*, where the Superintendent resides, and near which the President's valuable stock is kept. The building burned was the Gen. Fred Dent brick mansion, on the Gravois road, three-fourths of a mile from the first mentioned, and was the house the President intended to remodel or rebuild for his future residence. It was damaged to the amount of $1,500 or $2,000. No insurance. The tenant, Peter Simon, lost the larger part of his furniture.—*St. Louis Globe, March 4.*

THE STATE CAPITAL.

House Proposition to Defend the Alleged Railroad Trespassers.

The Chicago City Tax Collection Bill Passed in the House.

The Minority-Representation Question Discussed in the Senate.

West Side Park Bill—Proposed Modifications.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD SUITS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 5.—Mr. Cassidy, of McLean, offered a series of resolutions, setting forth that a number of his constituents had been sued by the Chicago & Alton Railroad in the United States Court, for trespass, in refusing to pay the fare demanded by the road, instructing the Attorney-General to defend the suits, and providing that the expenses of the defense should be borne by the State. He was of opinion that the State, by making the laws, had drawn his constituents into trouble, and should defend them when this road, which defied the State, the law, and the people, proposed "to jerk them through the United States Courts." He desired the sense of the House upon the subject, and wanted every man to vote for the resolutions who was in favor of the people against the railroads. Mr. Kann moved to refer to the Railroad Committee. The motion to refer was lost. Mr. Jones remarked that the House was a deliberative body, which should not base its action on mere newspaper rumor. He requested that the House do not act as a town meeting; that the resolution was probably drafted in an excited community, unless the gentleman drew it himself. Did they propose to appropriate money by resolution? If it passed, similar occurrences would take place all over the country, and the Attorney General would have his hands full defending suits. He moved to refer to the Judiciary. Mr. Cassidy did not think the gentlemen charged with trespass took the law into their own hands. The resolution was not written in an excited community, unless Springfield was an excited community. Having got the people into a scrape, the State should stand by them and get them out of it. He did not see the necessity of reference. Mr. Savage was opposed to reference to any committee. The suits were brought either out of malice or to test the constitutionality of the law. In either case the State should bear the expense of the defense. These alleged trespassers were obeying the law, which was the law of the land until it was pronounced unconstitutional. The House was as well prepared to vote then as at any other time. Mr. Streetor, of Mercer, believed the railroad company violated the law in demanding more than 3 cents a mile, and the alleged trespassers were law-abiding. Mr. Wicker believed it was the duty of the Railroad Commissioners to take charge of the matter, and he moved to refer to that body, with instructions to see the law was enforced. Mr. Hay believed the State having made a law, common justice demanded the means of defense and indemnification should be afforded citizens who became involved in legal disputes with railroads. The resolution provided for the defense of the alleged trespassers, but he doubted the propriety of passing general resolutions, which would raise false expectations in the minds of the people. He believed a bill should be prepared by a committee to meet the whole question, and that some supervision should be had over these and similar suits. Mr. Oberly believed the reference was equivalent to consigning it to the "tomb of all the Capulets." The Railroad Committee was regarded with suspicion by gentlemen on both sides of the House, and the Judiciary was composed of conservative lawyers, opposed to revolution, and this meant revolution, which would crush legislatures, courts, or any other impediment that stood between the people and their rights. If they examined the antecedents of gentlemen who favored reference, they would find that they were in sympathy with corporations. Mr. Armstrong, of LaSalle, moved to amend the motion to refer to the Judiciary, by instructing the Committee to prepare a bill covering the ground. That would accomplish something. The passage of the resolutions would be beating the air. He was in favor of some such resolution, but wanted some head to it. The amendment was accepted. Mr. Morrison objected to having the motives of gentlemen impugned. He was of opinion that the gentleman from Alexander (Oberly) could not scare anybody. His experience was that men who introduced ultra measures were of more service to monopolies than moderate men. He regarded the resolutions as a premium on rowdyism, lawlessness, and mob-law. He thought those trespassers were violating the law. Mr. Dunham agreed with the Chairman of the Judiciary (Hay) as to reference, and he wished the gentleman from Alexander (Oberly), and every other gentleman on that floor, to understand that he could not be dragooned by the bugbear of any man saying if he voted one way or the other he was for or against the people. He repelled with indignation the aspersions cast upon the Judiciary Committee, who were as honest as any other gentlemen on that floor. It was wrong for one man to get up suspicions against his neighbor. They should discuss propositions on their merits. He was in favor of sustaining the men who were entrapped by the law, but he was not in favor of a resolution with no virtue in it. Mr. Swan deprecated haste, which spoiled the act passed by the last Legislature which the Supreme Court pronounced unconstitutional. Men were going round the country, like demagogues, exciting the people, so as to hurry the General Assembly and ruin future legislation, as they did in the past. The resolution should be referred for deliberation. The resolution was referred, with instructions to report a bill immediately.

NO WAREHOUSE LEGISLATION.

It looks as gloomy for warehouse legislation this session. There has been no meetings of the Committees since the Board of Trade gentlemen were here. Each Chairman seems to be waiting for the other to call a joint meetings and what becomes the business of both is attended to by neither. Such is the present condition of affairs.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY COURTS.

The Judicial Department Committee have decided to report against the system of District Courts, and in favor of repealing the extended jurisdiction of County Courts.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

Minority representation came up in the Senate as the special order, at 11 o'clock, when Mr. Steele read a carefully prepared oration against the system. It contained nothing essentially new, but was listened to as a well-written document, containing rounded periods and highly seasoned rhetoric. The subject was again postponed for a week, to give Mr. Cummings an opportunity of easing himself of a speech on the other side. How many more will show off on the topic it is hard to tell, but the discussion, while it can do no harm except waste time, is healthy.

CHICAGO TAXES.

The bill prepared by the city authorities passed the House to-day with the emergency clause, by a vote of 110 to 3. It will probably go through the Senate without difficulty.

WEST SIDE PARK BILL.

President Stanford, of the West Side Park Board, is here looking after the Park bill. Finding it could not go through with all its original wickedness, he has conceded several important amendments. He desires now to amend Sec. 3, the sewer section, by tacking on a proviso that "no improvement or sewer shall be constructed except upon the petition of the owners of a majority of the land fronting on the proposed improvement or sewer." Then comes the fourth section, providing for the assessment by town officers, which is amended to suit Jefferson by allowing Village Trustees to levy the tax or assessment. Sec. 10 is amended by striking out all relative to anticipating taxes, but allows the extension of the time for paying contracts, the Board to pay 8 per cent interest. Sec. 11 is to be amended so that in villages the money shall be paid by the Village Treasurer to the contractor entitled to receive the same, on the order of the Park Commissioners. This leaves the money as long as possible in the possession of the village. The section regulating the mode of collecting assessments is stricken out and the following inserted:

If any assessment or assessments made by Assessors appointed by the Circuit Court upon the application of such Board of Park Commissioners, shall, for any cause, fail to be collected in whole or in part, such Commissioners may, at any time within five years after the confirmation of such assessment or assessments, file a petition in the County Court of their county, setting forth briefly the nature of the improvement or purpose for which such assessment or assessments were made, and the total cost of such improvement, the gross amount of such assessment or assessments, a discription of the real estate, lots, or parcels of land upon which such assessment or assessments remain unpaid, the amount so assessed against each piece or parcel of land so remaining unpaid, the date of confirmation of such assessment or assessments, and the name or names of the person or persons filing objections for such lots or parcels of land at the time of such confirmation, or at any other time during the proceedings had to collect such assessment or assessments, if known to such Commissioners, and the names of persons who are interested in such lots or parcels of land, as purchasers or otherwise, as shown by the records of the county or by an abstract of such records, praying the Court to summon such person or persons into court, to answer such petition, and to receive, stand by, and abide such order as the court shall make in the premises: *Provided*, That any failure to procure the names of all the persons interested in such lots shall not hinder or delay the proceedings hereby authorized against those who are made parties. Upon filing such petition, the Clerk shall issue a summons directed to the Sheriff of the county where such person or persons, or any or either of them, shall reside or be found, which shall be served in the same manner as writs in chancery, and in case any such person or persons so named in such summons cannot be found, or reside out of this State, or shall absent himself or herself from this State, so that summons cannot be served, it shall be lawful, upon filing an affidavit of such fact, to cause notice to such person or persons to be published and served as in chancery proceedings, which notice shall be held and construed in all courts and proceedings as sufficient service upon such person or persons. The hearing of such petition, and the determining of the matters therein alleged, shall have and take precedence over all other cases upon the dockets of such court; and such court shall at once (unless good cause for delay be shown) proceed to hear and determine the allegations in such petition contained. The said Commissioners may introduce any evidence which shall tend to establish the allegations in such petition contained: *Provided*, That the original or certified copy of the original assessment roll, or so much thereof as refers to the special assessment sought to be recovered, shall be prima facie evidence of the right of such petitioners to judgment according to the prayer of such petition. If either party shall demand that the matters in such petition shall be tried by a jury, the Court shall order a jury to be empanneled as in cases at law, and such jury, under the direction of the Court, or, in case neither party shall demand a jury, the Court shall hear such proofs and witnesses as the respective parties may offer, and shall determine all questions of fact which shall be involved in the proceedings, and may upon such trial ascertain and find the sum or amount which each piece or parcel of land upon which such assessment or assessments remains unpaid, ought fairly and equitably to be assessed, having regard to the proportion of special benefits resulting to each separate piece or parcel of land benefited, after deducting the payments, if any, which shall have been made upon the several lots and parcels of land. *Provided*, That in no assessment or proceeding under any of the provisions of this act, shall the amount of any assessment upon any lot or piece of land exceed the amount of special benefits resulting to each piece or lot of land. Upon such finding the Court shall enter an order or decree declaring the amount so found to be a valid lien and assessment upon such lots or parcels of land. Such order or decree shall be conclusive evidence of the regularity of all previous proceedings necessary to the validity thereof, and all matters therein recited as having been heard and adjudged by said Court.

It shall be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to make a copy of such order or decree, properly certified, and file the same in the office of the County Clerk of such county, and it shall be the duty of the County Clerk of such county, in the next warrant thereafter issued for the collection of State and county taxes in the town in which the property against which such decree has been entered, or any part thereof, is situated, to set down in a column for that purpose provided, opposite the several pieces and parcels of real estate, included in such order or decree, the amount assessed upon the same by such order or decree, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the collectors of taxes to collect said assessments and enforce the payment thereof in the same manner and with all the rights, powers, and authority that they have to collect State and county taxes, and all the provisions of law in respect to the collection of State and county taxes, and proceedings to enforce the same which are now in force, or which may be hereafter enacted, so far as applicable shall apply to such assessments.

In proceedings under this section, either party, on leave of the Court, may amend any of the proceedings upon such terms as the Court shall deem equitable; and it shall be lawful for such Commissioners to include in such petition all of the lots, pieces, or parcels of land included in any assessment or assessments which are delinquent, whether such lots are owned by one person or by several persons, or such Commissioners may proceed by separate petition against each owner, or against each separate lot or tract of land. And the property may be described as the same was described in the original assessment, or by any subdivision which may have been made of the same subsequent to the making of such assessment. The proceedings herein authorized for the collection of delinquent assessments shall be held and construed as additional to, and not in limitation of, any proceedings now authorized; and such Commissioners may proceed under any laws in force for the collection of such delinquent assessments; and lands shall be held and considered as delinquent within the meaning of this act, which have not actually paid the amount of the assessment or assessments made on such lands, it being the intention hereby to authorize proceedings to ascertain and collect the amount or proportion which any lot, tract, or parcel of land should fairly contribute or pay toward the actual cost of any improvement or purpose for which any such assessment or assessments shall have been or shall be made, and to this end the County Court of the proper county is hereby vested with power and authority to make all needful rules and orders in any proceeding under this act not herein provided, for the accomplishment of the purposes aforesaid.

The bill is now in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS

have not been appoinsed because there have not been twenty-six Republican Senators here since the last names were withdrawn. If the people are very anxious to see a new board, let them send back their Senators to attend to business. As soon as there is a full Senate the names will be sent in. Who they will be is of course a matter of conjecture. Col. Reynolds, of Cook, and Flagg and Adams, of Cook, and Crews are most prominently mentioned. Mr. Morgan went away to-day, after meeting with Mr. Hammond and transacting some routine business. A statement that petitions are pouring in asking for his appointment are not founded on fact, an examination proving that only one petition, and that a short one, has been filed in the Executive Department. Some of his men are endeavoring to form a combination with the friends of McCrea to control the Senate, and prevent the confirmation of any board not comprising both names. Any such proceeding on the part of Mr. McCrea's friends would be highly injudicious, and can hardly meet his approval. McCrea is understood not to be in the field, but if he has any show it will not be in connection with Morgan, and his friends should be sharp enough to see it.

The House Railroad Committee telegraphed to Mr. Walker, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Mr. Howe, of the Northwestern Railroad, and Mr. Newell, of the Illinois Central, to appear before the Committee to-morrow and give their opinion on the railroad question.

THE SHAWNEETOWN BILL.

The Shawneetown Special Committee decided to recommend an appropriation of $60,000 to compensate that place for alleged damage caused by the ditch. Commissioners Ashton and Crawford arrived to-night. They can do no good. Ashton's Court bill will hardly see daylight again.

MARRIED WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The bill providing that husband and wife be allowed to testify for or against each other in cases where the wife, if unmarried, would be plaintiff or defendant, or where the action grows out of a personal wrong or injury done by one to the other, or where the husband fails to furnish the wife with a suitable maintenance in cases of separate property, or where the testimony rests exclusively in the knowledge of the wife, was recommended on passage.

OTHER COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Judicial Department Committee reported in favor of allowing cities that have raised money for specific purposes to appropriate the same for other uses.

The bill providing for District Courts was laid on the table.

House bills providing for increasing the salaries of Supreme Court Judges to $4,000 were reported without recommendation, and ordered printed.

The Appropriation Committee recommended that $25,000 be appropriated for the erection of a monument over the soldiers buried at Mound City. Mr. Jones made a chronic speech against monuments. He thought they had enough to do with the living, without thinking of the dead. Mr. Casey spoke in favor of his bill, and moved that it be ordered to a third reading. The motion prevailed.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS.

The Senate discussed township organizations in the afternoon, and rejected a proposition emanating from the County Commissioners to supersede the Supervisors in the towns of Cook County by a Poor-Master appointed by the Board.

CITY TAX BILL.

The following bill has passed the House:

SUBSTITUTE FOR A BILL for an act in regard to the assessment and collection of taxes in incorporated cities, towns, and villages for the year A. D. 1872, and prior years.

WHEREAS, Certain incorporated cities, towns, and villages within this State have proceeded, under the provisions of their respective charters, in the assessing, levying, and collection of their respective municipal taxes for the year A. D. 1872, for the reason that it was believed that the general Revenue law was not applicable to said year, and other incorporated cities, towns, and villages have certified to the County Clerk of their respective counties under the provisions of the said general Revenue law, the same being entitled "An act for the assessment of property, and for the levy and collection of taxes," in force July 1, 1872; and, whereas, it is desirable to remove all doubt as to the validity of the tax levies of incorporated cities, towns, and villages for said year A. D. 1872.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That the taxes assessed or levied by any incorporated city, town, or village in this State for or during the year A. D. 1872, under or in accordance with the provisions of the charter of such city, town, or village, and all proceedings had by such city, town, or village, and the officers of any such city, town, or village, as to such assessment, levy, or the collection of any such taxes, shall be, and are hereby, declared to be as legal and valid and of like effect as if said act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes, in force July 1, A. D. 1872, had not been passed.

SEC. 2. Any City Collector or other Collector having the rolls or warrants for the collection of the taxes so assessed and levied by any such city, town, or village, for or during said year A. D. 1872, shall, at such time as may be designated by the legislative authority of any such city, town, or village, return to the Sheriff in counties not under township organization, and to the Treasurer in other counties as County Collector, a list of the real estate on which the taxes so assessed or levied by the authority of such city, town, or village shall remain unpaid at the time of such return, together with the amount of the municipal taxes assessed and levied thereon, as shown by such rolls or warrants. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff or County Treasurer, as County Collector, to advertise, and at such term of the Court as may be directed by the legislative authority of such city, town, or village, to apply for judgment, and when judgment is obtained, to sell or offer for sale such delinquent real estate, in the manner that real estate delinquent for State and county taxes is disposed of under the laws of this State in force and then applicable to the county in which such real estate is situated; but it shall not be required that the dates fixed by such laws shall be observed with respect to the returns required to be made to the Sheriff or County Treasurer, as County Collector under this act. But the relative times fixed and determined by said laws for the advertisement, judgment, sale, and redemption for State and county taxes, shall be observed in all proceedings in this act, unless otherwise in this act provided.

SEC. 3. The amount of any tax heretofore assessed or due on any real estate for any prior year or years, and remaining unpaid for any cause whatever, together with a list of the real estate upon which the same shall have been levied, may be returned to the Sheriff or County Treasurer by the Collector making the return provided in section two thereof, at the same time that he makes such return; and where any rolls or warrants for the collection of any such taxes for any prior year or years shall have been destroyed, by fire or otherwise, such Collector shall make his return as to the real estate upon which such taxes assessed for such prior year or years remain unpaid, and the taxes unpaid thereon, from the best information that he can obtain. And all the provisions of this act, relating to the taxes mentioned in said Section 2, the return and the collection thereof, shall apply to the taxes authorized to be returned by this section.

SEC. 4. The County Treasurer, or Sheriffs, as County Collectors, upon any return being made to them under this act, shall have all the powers and perform all the duties in regard to the collection of the taxes so returned, the advertisement thereof, the application for judgment, and order of sale on the delinquent property so returned and making sale thereof, and in all other matters pertaining to such taxes, as such County Collectors have as Collectors of State and county taxes in their respective counties, and the County Court shall have like jurisdiction as in case of State and county taxes.

SEC. 5. All payments of delinquent taxes after such return shall be made to the County Treasurer or Sheriff, as County Collector, at his office; and said County Collectors shall collect and enforce the payment of all taxes for municipal or other purposes, where a return thereof shall have been made by them as unpaid, in the same manner as such County Collectors may be authorized to collect and enforce the payment of State and county taxes; and County Courts shall have jurisdiction to hear any application for judgments and orders of sale made by any such Treasurer or Sheriff as County Collector, to enable him to collect and enforce the payment of taxes which may have been returned to him in pursuance of this act; and such Courts shall have like powers and like proceedings may be had, as near as may be, as by then existing laws shall be provided to be had on application for judgment and order of sale for State and county taxes; *Provided, however*, that in the notices to be given of the intended application for judgment and order of sale, the time when the sale will commence shall be fixed for the second Monday of the month succeeding the month at which such intended application for judgment and order of sale is to be made. When the legislative authority of any such city, town, or village shall direct that the application for judgment and order of sale for such taxes shall be made at the same time that the next application shall be made in such county for the judgment and order of sale for State and county taxes, the notices or advertisements, judgments and orders of sale and other proceedings may have separate headings indicating the lots or tracts of land taxed or assessed and the amount of the municipal taxes, and costs against such lot or tract of land. If from any defect in the proceedings, or for any other cause, judgment and order of sale cannot be obtained for the whole or any part of the municipal taxes so returned, new proceedings may be had under this act for so much as judgment and order of sale was not obtained for, to be collected with the next annual taxes of such city, town, or village.

The statement in writing (or return) made to any County Treasurer or sheriff as County Collector, under this act, shall, on the application for judgment and order of sale, be prima facie evidence that all the requirements of the law have been complied with in the assessing and levying the taxes therein returned as unpaid, and in the making of such "return;" and also shall, in such application for judgment and order of sale, be prima facie evidence that the taxes and assessments therein returned as unpaid, are due and unpaid.

SEC. 6. The County Treasurers or Sheriffs, as County Collectors of the several counties, having received a "return" of any unpaid taxes under this act, shall keep a true account of all moneys by them collected on account thereof; and shall, as often as once in each month, and as often as once a week if demanded, pay over the amounts collected to the municipality or other authority or persons entitled to receive the same; and upon sale having been made of such delinquent lands or lots, shall immediately make a final settlement, and pay over to the proper officers, authorities, or persons the full amount that shall then be in his hands, less his fees, which shall be the same as provided by law for the collection of State and county taxes by such officer.

All the provisions of said act, entitled "An act for the assessment of property, and for the levy and collection of taxes," in force July 1, 1872, as to the manner of conducting the sale, the issuance of certificates of purchase, the redemption from sale and the issuance of deeds upon such certificates, as to the State and county taxes, shall apply to and be in force as to the taxes returned under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. A personal action may be had, either in debt or assumpsit, by the municipal incorporation, either in its own name or by the County Collector, to the use of such municipal incorporation, for any taxes on real or personal property, for the amount of the taxes levied thereon by such municipal incorporation, prior to the year A. D. 1873. And upon the trial of such action, a certified copy of so much of the warrant issued by authority of any such city, town, or village as describes the property upon which such tax was levied, and the amount of such tax and to whom assessed, together with the certificate of the officer to whom such warrant was issued, or his successor in office, that such tax remains unpaid, or, in case of the destruction of any such warrant, a certified copy of so much of the assessment-roll as describes the property assessed, and shows the valuation thereof and to whom assessed, together with a certified copy of the ordinance levying such tax, shall be prima facie evidence that such tax is due and unpaid, and shall be sufficient to authorize judgment against the person or persons to whom the same was assessed to be entered in favor of such municipal incorporation, for the amount of such tax (and interest, if any there shall appear to be due thereon).

In case any such assessment-roll, or any such warrant, does not show to whom the said property was assessed, the Court shall receive all such evidence as may have a bearing on the case, and as may enable the Court to determine whether or not the defendant is liable for the taxes claimed in any such action. Upon the rendition of judgment, an execution may issue as in case of other personal judgments, and may be collected in the same manner.

SEC. 8. The personal action for the collection of such taxes shall be cumulative to the remedy hereby provided for their collection by a return to the County Treasurer or Sheriff as County Collector, and the lien of such taxes on the property assessed shall continue until such taxes are paid by the sale of the property assessed, or otherwise: *Provided, however*, there shall be but one satisfaction of such taxes; and, upon payment of such taxes, all proceedings for the collection thereof shall be discontinued; but the Court shall have power to adjudge the costs upon such discontinuance as it may deem just and equitable.

SEC. 9. In all judicial proceedings of any kind had under this act, all amendments may be made which, by law, could be made in any personal action pending in such court, and no assessments of property or charge for any of said taxes shall be considered illegal on account of any irregularity in the tax-lists or assessment-rolls, or on account of the assessment-rolls or tax-lists not having been made, completed or returned within the time required by law, or on account of the property having been charged or listed in the assessment or tax-list without name, or in any other name than that of the rightful owner; and no error or informality in the proceedings of any of the officers connected with the assessment, levying or collecting of the taxes, not affecting the substantial justice of the tax itself, shall vitiate or in any manner affect the tax, or the assessment thereof; and any irregularity or informality in the assessment rolls or tax lists, or in any of the proceedings connected with the assessment or levy of such taxes, or any omission or defective act of any officer or officers connected with the assessment or levying of such taxes, may be, in the discretion of the Court corrected, supplied and made to conform to law by the Court, or by the person (in the presence of the Court) from whose neglect or default the same was occasioned.

SEC. 10. An appeal to the Supreme Court of the State (but to none other) may be taken from any judgment or order of sale made by any County Court respecting any property returned as delinquent under the provisions of this act; but no appeal shall be allowed from any judgment and order of sale of property so returned as delinquent, unless the party appealing shall deposit with the County Clerk, in lawful money, the amount of taxes, interest and costs for which such property shall have been returned as delinquent, and give bond and security for all costs and damages that may be sustained by reason of such appeal—such bond to run to the People of the State of Illinois, for the use of the city, town, or village claiming such taxes; but upon an appeal to any such city, town or village, no bond shall be required. If the judgment of such County Court shall, either upon appeal or writ of error to such Supreme Court, be reversed and remanded, the County Court shall have power to rehear such cause, and if it enters judgment for the taxes, shall fix in the order of sale the time when such sale shall commence. If any judgment of any such County Court against any property returned as delinquent under this act shall be affirmed by the Supreme Court, such County Court may (without notice), upon a certified copy of the opinion affirming such judgment being filed, make an order for the sale of the property by the County Collector at such time as it may direct in such order.

SEC. 11. When the proper authorities of any incorporated city, town, or village shall have certified to the County Clerk the several amounts, or the amount which such city, town, or village required to be raised by taxation, in pursuance of Sec. 122 of said "Act for the assessment of property, and for the levy and collection of taxes," in force July 1, 1872, and the amount or amounts so certified, shall have required, or shall require such County Clerk, in pursuance of the provisions of said act, to extend upon the proper valuation of property in such city, town, or village, a rate per cent which is or will be in excess of the rate per cent of taxation limited by the charter of any such city, town or village, such certificate of the amounts or amount required so made, and the rate per cent and tax so extended, or so to be extended by such County Clerk, shall be as legal and valid to all intents and purposes as if the charter of such city, town, or village contained no limitation or restriction as to the rate per cent of taxation.

SEC. 12. The provisions of this act shall be applicable to all taxes or water assessments levied under the provisions of the charter of any such incorporated city, town, or village.

SEC. 13. It being important that the incorporated cities, towns, and villages in this State should receive their revenues, to be derived from taxation, at as early date as practicable, an emergency has arisen requiring this act to take effect immediately; therefore this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

Senator HINCHCLIFFE presented a petition of 1,000 citizens of St. Clair County, praying a modification of the Liquor law.

Senator VORIS offered a petition of citizens of Woodford County, praying a repeal of the Stock law.

Senator LEE presented a petition of citizens of Peoria County, praying further railroad legislation.

INSURANCE BILL.

Senator Waite's Insurance bill was being read, and considered, when, on motion, it was recommitted to the Committee on Insurance.

REFORM SCHOOLS.

Consideration of bills on a second reading by sections was resumed, and Senate bill 7, relating to Reform Schools, was so considered and ordered to third reading.

Consideration by section of Senate bill 196, revising the law in relation to the Auditor of Public Accounts; also of bill 195, revising the law in relation to the State Treasurer. The bills were so considered and ordered to third reading.

STOCK YARD INVESTIGATION.

The President appointed, as a Special Committee to investigate the affairs of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, Senators Voris, Nicholson, Patterson, Ware, and Cusey.

Senate bill 73, amending Chap. 30 of Revised Statutes, entitled Criminal Jurisprudence, was considered, amended, and ordered to third reading.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Consideration of resolutions providing for a Constitutional Amendment doing away with minority representation, was taken up, Senator STEELE (Coles) addressing the Senate in opposition to the minority represenation system.

Upon the conclusion of Senator Steele's speech further consideration of the resolution was made the special order for Wednesday next.

On motion, adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Consideration of bills on a second reading by sections was resumed, and Senate bill 198, to revise laws relating to township organization, was so considered, amended, and ordered to a third reading.

REPLEVINS.

The Committee on Revision introduced a bill revising the law relating to replevins. Same order. Bill revising the law in relation to Sheriffs. Same. Revising the law in relation to Coroners. Same. Revising the law in relation to arbitration and awards. Same. A bill for an act relating to the rate of interest.

OTHER COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. CASTLE introduced a bill for an act to secure the free passage of fish in waters of this State.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported adversely on bill 69, in regard to roads and bridges. Also upon bill 121, amending the act relating to roads and bridges.

The same committee reported in favor of bill 58, to repeal the act in regard to township organization; also, in favor of bill 221, providing for the election and prescribing the duties of Overseers of Highways.

The Committee on Miscellany reported a bill for an act disposing of State internal improvement lands.

The Committee on Election reported adversely upon Kehoe's bill to regulate primary elections. Also, a substitute for a bill amending the Election law.

The Committee on Fees and Salaries reported favorably upon the bill allowing Supervisors to fix the salaries of their clerks.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE RAILROAD TRESPASSERS.

Mr. CASSEDY offered a resolution instructing the Attorney-General to defend suits lately instituted by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company against certain citizens of McLean County on account of alleged damages sustained by the detention of a train caused by the refusal of said citizens to pay more than the lawful fare, and pledging the State to pay all expenses of the defense.

Mr. KANN moved to refer to the Railroad Committee. Lost.

Mr. JONES moved to report to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved to refer, with instructions.

Mr. JOHNSON offered an additional resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the purpose suggested, embracing a suggestion contained in the motion of Mr. Armstrong to instruct the Committee.

The previous question was ordered, and the resolution referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Consideration of the Jury bill was postponed until to-morrow.

ELECTION OF JUSTICES.

Mr. MAASIE called up Senate bill 134, in relation to the election and qualification of Justices, which was read a first time and ordered to second reading.

THIRD READING.

House bill 19, in relation to the levy and collection of taxes in cities and villages, was read a third time, and passed—yeas, 110; nays, 3.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Judiciary Committee reported back Bill 364, to amend the Practice act, recommending its passage; also reported a substitute for House bill 148, in relation to attachment of the stock of corporations; read and ordered to a second reading. Also reported favorably House bill 336, to amend the Practice act; also Bill 227, on the same subject; same order. Also reported adversely a bill on the same subject. Also in favor of Bill 69, relating to practice in courts of chancery. Also reported in favor of Senate bill 48, in relation to Notaries. Also, reported favorably Bill 384, concerning the funding of certain indebtedness in Cook County.

The Committee on Judicial Department reported favorably House bill 357, to prevent gambling in grain, with an amendment. Read and ordered to a second reading. Also, reported favorably House bill 399, in relation to forcible entry and detainer. Also, reported in favor of House bill 303, providing that money raised for specific purposes may be devoted to other purposes. Also, reported adversely on the bill to establish District and County Courts; also, reported favorably Bill 343, in relation to depositions in civil cases.

The Fees and Salaries Committee reported to amend the Fees and Salaries act, Section 46, in relation to jurors. Also reported back Bill 360, in relation of salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court without recommendation. Ordered printed. Same order with House Bill 361, in relation to Circuit Judges. Also reported adversely the bill to secure to attorneys a lien for their services.

The Committee on Appropriations reported in favor of an Appropriation bill for ordinary contingent expenses. Also in favor of a bill to establish a soldiers' monument at Mound City, which was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The money market was close during the early hours of the day, when call loans ranged from 1-32 to 3-32. An easier feeling prevailed in the afternoon, and the rate gradually declined from 1-16 to 4 per cent at the close. Telegrams from Washington say no action was taken in Congress relative to the reissue of $44,000,000 currency.

A large operator made a considerable loan of Pacific Mail Company on the pledge of Western Union at 73.

Sterling was firmer closing at 108@108¼.

Gold was strong, ranging at 115@115⅛, closing at 115@115¼. Loans 1@7 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings $52,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $117,000.

Governments were dull and steady.

State bonds were quiet, except for Tennessees and South Carolinas. The former were better, and the latter lower.

Railroad mortgages were active and firmer, except Union Pacific incomes, which were lower.

Stocks opened firm, particularly on Pacific Mail and Erie, the former being 2¼ and the latter 1 per cent above yesterday's closing rates. Pacific Mail did not hold its advance, and fell during the day, with enormous sales, to 54¼, from which there was a rally to 55, at which it closed firm. Erie opened at 65½, fell to 64¼, and closed at 65. Western Union was depressed by a clique from 85¼ to 84¾, recovering to 85¾. C., C. & I. C. advanced during the day from 39⅞ to 40⅞, closing strong on a fair demand, the stock being largely oversold in the short interest. Lake Shore ranged from 93⅜ to 94⅛, closing at 93⅞. Rock Island ranged from 113⅛ to 114⅛, closing at the lower rate. Union Pacific ranged from 35⅜ to 35⅞. New York Central, 102⅞ to 103⅜. Ohios, 45⅛ to 45½, and Panama, 113 to 114¼. The whole market closed steady.

Sterling, 108¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118¼	Coupons, '67	116⅛
5-20s of '62	115¼	Coupons, '68	116¼
Coupons, '64	115¼	New 5s	113¼
Coupons, '65	116⅛	10-40s	111
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅝	Currency 6s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	80½	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	80½	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	78
W. U. Tel	85¾	Wabash	72⅞
Quicksilver	42¼	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	94¼	Fort Wayne	93½
Wells Fargo	84	Terre Haute	10
American Express	66	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	72¾	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	55	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	103	Ohio & Mississippi	45⅜
Erie	65	C., C. & C.	89
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q.	110
Harlem	127	Lake Shore	93⅝
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	40⅞
Michigan Central	109	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh	89	Union Pacific stocks	35¾
Northwestern	81¼	Central Pacific bonds	104
Northwestern pfd	89	Union Pacific bonds	86⅛
Rock Island	113⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	100¾
N. J. Central	103	B. H. & Erie	8⅜
St. Paul	52⅜		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 3d@12s 2d; white, 11s 7d@11s 11d; club, 12s 2d@12s 6d. Corn, 27s@27s 3d. Pork, 55s. Lard, 37s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—4:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

LONDON, March 5—5 p. m.—Consols, 92¾@92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 93¼; 5-20s of '67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 90⅜; Erie, 52⅜.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England, on balance, to-day, £177,000.

Turpentine, 48s.

FRANKFORT, March 5.—5-20s of '62, 95⅜.

PARIS, March 5.—Rentes, 57f 35c.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 9⅜d; middling Orleans, 10d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American 7,000; speculation and export, 1,000. Sales of cotton shipped from Charleston or Savannah, February, March, and April, 9½d.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Corn, 27s@27s 3d.

Provisions—Cheese, 72s. Cumberland middles, 35s; short rib middles, 36s 6d.

Refined petroleum, 17½@18d. Turpentine, 45s.

ANTWERP, March 5.—Refined petroleum, 44f.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 5.—COTTON—In moderate request; middling upland, 20⅝c. Sales for the future 17,500 bales as follows: 19 15-16@20 3-16c; April, 20⅛@20 7-16c; May, 20 11-16@20⅞c; June, 21⅛c; July, 21⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts, 9,000 brls. Rye flour and cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Grain—Wheat dull and limited milling and scarcely any export demand; No. 3 spring afloat, $1.52; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.61; white Genesee in store, $1.78@1.80; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.63@1.65½.

SEED—Clover dull; buyers at 8⅞c; seller asking 8⅞c. Timothy neglected. Rye dull and nominal. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn firmer and in fair demand; receipts, 14,000 bu; old Western mixed afloat, 66@66½c; store, 64c; new Western mixed and yellow Western, 65@66½c. Oats dull and irregular; receipts, 31,000 bu; new Western mixed, 47@50c; White, 49@52c.

EGGS—Dull at 28@30c.

HAY AND HOPS—unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio, 18@20½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8⅛@8⅜c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 74c. Rice steady at 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8⅝c; refined, 19⅛c.

LEATHER—Fair request and steady at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—Rather more steady; double extra Ohio, 62c; pulled, 59c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and offerings light; new mess, $14.75; prime mess, $14.25@14.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats dull and very little demand. Hams, 11@12c; shoulders, 7c. Middles firm; long clear, 7⅝c; short clear, 8c. Lard a shade firmer; Western steam, 8⅝c; kettle, 8¾@8⅞c; March, 8 9-16c; April, 8¾c; May, 8⅞c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 11@17c.

METALS—Manufactured copper steady. Ingot lake dull at 34½@35c cash. Railway iron dull; Scotch, $55.00@61.00; American, $46.00@50.00. Bar firm at $110.00. Russia sheet quiet at 17c gold. Nails firm; cut, $5.25; clinch, $6.75@7.25.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—COTTON—Dull but unchanged at 19⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.65@7.75. Wheat firm at $1.68@1.70. Corn steady at 40c. Rye quiet at 80@82c. Oats quiet at 30@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Firm.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 93@95c.

EGGS—Steady at 20c.

BUTTER—In fair demand and firm.

CHEESE—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Active and tending up. Pork strong; considerable sales at $15.00@15.50 buyer March; offerings light at close. Lard strong; steam, 7⅞c; kettle held at 8¼c. Bulk meats excited; shoulders, 5⅜c; sales, 1,250,000 lbs at 5c, seller April, at St. Joseph, Mo.; clear rib sides, 7½c; sales, 500,000 lbs at 7c, seller April, St. Joseph, Mo.; clear, 7¾c; held ⅛c higher at close. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6⅛@6⅜c; clear rib sides, 8¼c; clear, 8⅜@8⅝c.

HOGS—Firm; shippers', $4.90@5.20; butchers', $5.25@5.35. Receipts, 1,325.

WHISKY—Quiet at 86c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—COTTON—Quiet; low middling, 18@18⅛c; middling, 19⅛@19⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, but unchanged; super winter, $5.50@5.65; extra winter, $5.75@6.00; double extra, $6.25@7.00; family winter, including fancy, $8.25@10.25. Wheat slow; soft No. 2 spring, $1.35; sample lots No. 2 red winter, $1.92. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 31c on east track; 33c in elevator. Oats dull, but unchanged; 26½c on east track; 27c in elevator. Barley dull at 80c. Rye—Nothing done.

WHISKY—Lower at 87½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher and somewhat excited, at $14.75 for last year's standard; dry salt higher; clear rib and clear sides, 7¼@7½c, buyer March; shoulders and clear rib, up-country, 5@7c, March and April. Bacon active and higher; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib sides, 8⅜c; clear, 8⅝c, cash. Lard held higher, at 7½@7¾c; no sales.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm at 22@25c for ordinary to choice Rio. Sugar quiet at 10½@11⅛c for prime to choice Louisiana. Molasses firm at 70@75c.

HOGS—Unchanged at $4.40@4.90.

CATTLE—Unchanged; fair to choice beeves, $4.25@5.25.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.27½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.21⅜. Oats steady; No. 2, 26½c. Corn in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 mixed, 33½c. Rye dull, and prices a shade lower; No. 1, 65½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 74c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 300.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 5.—Flour firm. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull; sales of 3 cars, on track, at 51c. Oats dull; sales of Western at 42c. Rye and barley neglected.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, March 5.—COTTON—Dull; low middling, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour easy; extra family, $7.25; A No. 1, $8.00; fancy, $9.25. Grain unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork advanced to $15.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib sides, 8⅛@8¼c; clear sides, 8⅜@8½c; plain hams, 12½c; sugar-cured hams, 12½@13c, all packed. Bulk shoulders, 5¼@5½c; clear rib sides, 7¼@7½c; clear, 7½@7¾c. Bulk hams, 10c, all loose; ⅛c higher packed. Lard—Choice leaf, tierces, 8¼@8½c; kegs, 7¾c.

WHISKY—Demand good at 85@86c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white Michigan, $1.95; No. 2 do, $1.60; amber Michigan, spot, $1.67½@1.68; seller April, $1.71½; seller May, $1.70; No. 1 red, $1.71½; No. 2 do, $1.68. Corn a shade higher; high mixed, 39½c; low mixed, 39c; no grade, 38½@38⅞c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.80@6.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 brls; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, and firm; No. 1 red amber held at $1.70, and $1.69 bid; No. 2 red winter, $1.64 offered; held at $1.65. Corn steady. Oats in good demand at full prices; No. 1, 41c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady; car lots, 16c; legal test Ohio, 24@24½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in improved demand; extras, $6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.75@7.78½; stale Indiana and Ohio, $8.75@9.50. Wheat dull; red, $1.92@1.95; amber, $1.95@1.98. Corn in improved demand; yellow, 58@59c; white, 65c. Oats in good demand; prime white, 48@50c; mixed, 47@48c. Barley—Western, 90c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Active; new mess pork, 15½@15¾c; old, 13½@14c. Lard—8⅜@8⅝c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 18½c.

WHISKY—90@91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Western red, $1.70@1.90; amber, $1.95@2.05. Corn, mixed Western fairly active at 58½c. Oats quiet; Western mixed, 46c@47c; white, 49c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $15.50. Bulk meats active and higher; shoulders, 5⅛@5⅜c; rib sides, 7¼c; clear rib sides, 7½@7¾c; sugar-cured hams, 13@15c. Lard firm; steam, 8¼c; kettle, 8¾c.

BUTTER—Western steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firmer at 91@91½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 5.—Wheat market quiet and unchanged. Nothing doing.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; XX, $7.25; choice, $9.75@11.50. Corn easier; mixed, 85c; white, 85@87½c. Oats, 55@57c.

BRAN—Firmer at $1.10@1.15.

HAY—Firm; prime, $30.00; choice, $32.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess held at $15.75; dry salted meats, 6¼@7⅛@8¼c; bacon scarce and higher at 7⅛@9@9½c; hams, 13@14c; lard dull, at 8@8½c for tierce, 9½@9½c for keg.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Common, 9c; fair to fully fair, 8½@9c. Molasses—Good demand; centrifugal, 40@50c; common fermenting, 50@52c; cistern bottom, 50@60c; fair, 60@62c; prime fermenting, 60@64c; strictly prime, 61@65c. Coffee, 18@20c.

WHISKY—91c.

COTTON—Firm and moderately active; sales 8,300 bales good to ordinary at 17½@17¾c; low middlings, 18¾c; middling, 19½@19⅝c; middling Orleans, 19¾@19⅞c. Receipts, 6,934 bales; exports, to Antwerp, 700; coast, 2,898. Stock, 205,000 bales.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

My Kingdom for a Horse.—What the purse of King Richard could not then procure, all can now purchase for a song. The Centaur Liniment will not raise the dead horse of a king, but it will cure a lame one, and—more than that—it is the most remarkable thing for swellings, stiff joints, caked breasts, stings, and bruises, the world has ever seen. A man ought to suffer with the rheumatism who has not tried this liniment.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and, while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

John V. Farwell & Co.,

Monroe, Franklin and Market-sts.,

For the next few days, will, previous to closing up their RETAIL DEPARTMENT, offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!

IN

Plain Colored Silks,

ALL SHADES.

At 80 cts., value $1.25.
At $1.12½, value $1.75.
At $1.50, value $2.50.
At $2.00, value $3.00.
At $2.50, value $4.00.
At $3.00, value $5.00.

The assortment still comprises all the New and Choice Shades in every grade; and will also offer

Black Thread, Guipure & Valenciennes Laces, Point Applique and Point Gaze Laces,

On the piece, in HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, BARBES, and COIFFURES, at a Reduction of 50 per cent from REGULAR PRICES; and will open a

SPECIAL IMPORTATION

For their RETAIL DEPARTMENT of

**Black Lace Shawls,
Black Lace Basques,
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And other Novelties in Spring Shawls, and SUPERB FABRICS in

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

Much BELOW the COST OF IMPORTATION.

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REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

THEOD. KARLS, ARCHITECT,

HAS REMOVED TO ROOMS 25 AND 26,
155 & 157 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av.

Removal.

WM. H. LOTZ,

PATENT SOLICITOR,

REMOVED TO

Rooms 24 and 27, 155 and 157 Washington-st,

Between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore doing business under the firm name of Kohn & Hlavin, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All business of the late firm will be settled by Frank Hlavin, at No. 488 South Canal-st., who will carry on the business as heretofore under the firm name of Frank Hlavin.

MAX KOHN,
FRANK HLAVIN.

March 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership existing between E. Jacobs and N. P. Lassen, under the firm name of E. Jacobs & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, N. P. Lassen continuing the business at 73 Monroe-st., and assuming all the liabilities.

EDWARD JACOBS,
N. P. LASSEN.

March 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Brearley & McFadden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. R. Brearley is to continue the business, and all having claims against said firm, or are owing the same, will present them to him for settlement.

D. R. BREARLEY,
H. W. McFADDEN.

Chicago, Feb. 27, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing under the name and firm of Eimbecker & Einwalter, 351 Fifth-av., has been dissolved to-day. Mr. Paul Einwalter is authorized to collect all outstandings and will pay all bills due from the late firm.

GEORGE EIMBECKER,
PAUL EINWALTER.

Chicago, March 4, 1873.

The grocery business conducted by the late firm of Eimbecker & Einwalter, will be conducted on the old place by PAUL EINWALTER.

MEETINGS.

To the Members of the Cook Co. Personal Liberty League.

All members of the Personal Liberty League are hereby invited to attend promptly a general meeting of the League, which will be held on Friday, March 7, 1873, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the Globe Theatre, on Desplaines-st., between Madison and Washington-sts. By order of the President,

J. ARONHEIMER.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160 meets this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st. Visiting brethren cordially invited. J. R. CHURCH, W. M.
E. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Carson, Pirie & Co.'s GREAT SALE.

329 West Madison-st.

TO-DAY.

500 pieces Fine Irish Linen, in remnants of about 3 to 5 yards, slightly damaged, at the uniform price of 50 cts. yd. The goods vary in quality and are worth from 75 cts. to $1.25 per yd.

Special attention devoted to Housekeeping Goods. Cotton and Cotton Sheetings of all the best brands very cheap.

Great Bargains in Table Linens, bleached and unbleached.

Crashes, Towels, and Towelings from one-third to one-half less than usual prices.

Good Heavy White Bed Spreads from $1.00 upwards.

Great Bargains in Marseilles Quilts from $1.00 up to richest qualities.

Blankets and Flannels at a great discount.

Lace Curtains at 60 cents on the dollar.

Hamburg Edgings, choicest styles, half price.

Bargains in Real Laces and Lace Goods.

Cheapest Dress Goods ever offered in this city now or heretofore.

On the cheap centre tables will be found many additional and new attractions in Dress Goods at 12 1-2, 18, 20 and 25 cts., among which are some in the new Spring shades.

Colored Dress Silks at a very great sacrifice.

Stripe Spring Silks 80 cents, worth $1.25.

Japanese Silks, half price. 75 cent quality for 40 cts.; 90 cent quality for 60 cts.

Cheapest Black Silks in the country.

Good all Silk Gros Grains from $1.00 yd. up.

Fearful sacrifice on Richest Black Silks.

New Bargains in Dress Goods on the cheap centre tables; in handsome new Spring Shades.

TRADE EARLY IN THE DAY.

TO RENT.

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Tribune Building

Not Yet Taken.

Two very desirable single offices on Second Floor.

One suite of two or three rooms on Second Floor.

A few large and small rooms on Third Floor, suitable for Architects or Artists.

Very large and desirable room on Fourth Floor, north light.

The finest single offices and suites in the city.

The building is strictly Fire-Proof.

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Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults

All appointments of the best description.

An elevator connects with all the floors.

The entire building is steam-heated, with porter always in attendance.

Vacancies yet remaining offered at reasonable rates for a term of years.

See the offices. For terms inquire of W. C. DOW, Room 1, Nevada Block.

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WEST SIDE,	SOUTH SIDE,
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WANTED.

Wanted,

To contract with the best and most energetic man in each County in Illinois and Iowa, to handle our Machines on consignment. Extra inducements offered, and wagons furnished. None but SUPERIOR MEN, wanting to make a business of it, need apply. Address, giving particulars of former business, and references,

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
941 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE TO HOTEL MEN!

The Well-Known Clifton Hotel,

AT OTTAWA, ILL.,

Is for lease, and Furniture for sale. This Hotel, with its elegant Furniture, is comparatively new, and in prime condition, doing a fine business in a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, being at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific with the Fox River Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. Ottawa is the County Seat of LaSalle County, besides being the place of holding the Supreme Court for the Northern Grand Division of Illinois, and also being in one of the best and most thriving agricultural and manufacturing districts of the West.

The reputation of the "CLIFTON" is, perhaps, second to none in the West, and there exists no reason for selling but ill health of the proprietor.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 5.

The money market presents no special features to-day. The supply of funds is fair for all legitimate purposes, but the disposition to speculate in grain, and particularly for a rise in corn, absorbs a great deal of money, and the banks have more applications of this class than they can accommodate. Exchange is still in good supply, though prices were a little firmer to-day, and New York funds were sold between banks at 75 cents per $1,000 discount.

With gold to-day at 115, and the new 5 per cent bonds at 113 in currency, the net gold value of the bonds, exclusive of accrued interest, is less than 98 cents.

THE PRESIDENT ON SPECIE RESUMPTION.

The President, in his inaugural address yesterday, not only declared his purpose to direct his efforts to "the restoration of our currency to a fixed value in gold," and, if possible, to a par with it, but in the same paragraph returns from a digression on other subjects to reiterate that his efforts will be directed to "*the* only sure method of returning to and maintaining a specie basis." His language would imply that he had some particular method, "the only sure" one, in view, though the public are left entirely in the dark as to what this "only sure method" may be. It is possible he did not mean any particular method, though his language would afford ground for the presumption that he did. Three years ago President Grant made the same declaration of purpose, and four years ago he gave it as his opinion that the way for the Government to get back to specie payments was to cut down expenses.

"If," said the President to the writer, four years ago, "I, as a private citizen, have a dozen horses in my stable, a dozen servants in my house, and in every way am living on an extravagant scale, while my notes are selling in the market at a heavy discount, it is obvious that my way to re-establish my credit is to get rid of part of my horses and servants, and devote my surplus income to the payment of my debts."

Now, this has been in fact something like the plan upon which the Administration has attempted whatever it has done in the direction of specie payments, except that the surplus income has been directed to the payment of debts that are *not due*, while the debts that are due, in the shape of greenbacks, have been dishonored every day. The result is that we are as far from specie payments as we were four years ago. The restoration of the currency to a par with specie is an easier matter than politicians or even some financiers would have us believe, and had one-third of the surplus income that has been paid out for the purchase of bonds been paid out for the redemption and retirement of greenbacks, they would now be on a par with gold, and nobody would have been hurt. When, in consequence of the accumulation of gold in this country at the close of 1871 gold fell to 108, nobody was hurt, and there would have been no damage done if it had gone to par, provided it could have been kept there. It is the continued fluctuation in value that does the harm. Notwithstanding the repeated declarations of the President, the efforts of the Administration have not been directed to a restoration of the currency to a par with gold. The very latest move of the Treasury in claiming authority to issue $44,000,000 more greenbacks is in exactly the opposite direction. The new coinage law, which is framed expressly in accordance with Mr. Boutwell's views to facilitate the exportation of our increasing product of silver, is also a step in the opposite direction from specie payments. It is not at all improbable that, in view of our diminishing stock of coin in the country, the refusal of the Administration to encourage any measure for the redemption of greenbacks, and its encouragement of inflation measures such as this issue of $44,000,000, gold may this year rise to 120, at which it stood at the close of the year in which President Grant was first inaugurated.

THE NEW ASSISTANT TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is presumed that the bill to establish an Assistant Treasury of the United States at Chicago in place of the existing "Depository" went through Congress in omnibus bill in the last hours of the session, and that it will become a law. About the only change it will make in the business of the office will be to separate the Depository from the office of the Collector of Customs of the port of Chicago.

The receipts of the Depository in this city under the general heads of customs, internal revenue, public lands, etc., have increased enormously during the last two years, this being the general depository of public revenue for all the surrounding country as far east as Detroit and as far west as the Missouri River. The magnitude of the business here may be estimated by the fact that about one-twelfth of the total revenue of the Government comes here for deposit and distribution in the payment of the current expenses of the Government. The growth of the import trade of Chicago in the last eighteen months has also contributed largely to increase the receipts of the Depository in this city. The increased facilities for direct importations in the last year have encouraged Chicago merchants to buy a larger proportion of their foreign goods in foreign countries instead of New York importers, and there are now about seventy regular importing firms in this city. Heretofore the Collector of Customs of this port has been the official head of the Depository, but the change of the office into an Assistant Treasury will require the separation of the office from that of the Collector.

"THE BANK OF SAMANA."

The promoters of the Samana purchase scheme have an auxiliary project on foot for an extensive banking business, not only in their proposed new City of Samana, but in the United States. They propose to start in San Domingo the "Bank of Samana," and to issue circulating notes redeemable in coin in the City of New York. Large capitalists in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia are said to be interested in it, and, if the bank once gets fairly into operation, it is not improbable that its notes would circulate to a considerable extent in the Atlantic ports, and, if their credit is maintained, it is not impossible they might be made one of the means of manipulating the price of gold.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, March 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

Ridgeville st, n of and near McReynolds st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 3; consideration, $800.

Wabash av, bet Thirtieth and Thirty-fifth sts, e f, 48 ft to alley, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $9,750.

Edgar st, e of and near Bloomingdale road, w f, Lot 58, dated Sept. 7, 1872; consideration, $550.

Mitchell st, bet Paulina st and Ashland av, n f, Lot 17, dated March 1; consideration, $1,000.

Union st, s e cor of Mitchell st, 100x127 ft, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $7,750.

North Wood st, n e cor of Julian st, Lot 33, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $750.

North Wells st, n e cor of Ontario st, w f, 112x110 ft, dated Nov. 25, 1872; consideration, $22,500.

West Thirteenth st, s w cor of Wood st, n f, 72x124 ft, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $2,350.

The premises No. 623 West Madison st, dated March 4; consideration, $7,500.

James av, 225 ft west of Laurel st, s f, 23x124 95-100 ft, dated Dec. 26, 1872; consideration, $650.

Thirty-first st, n e cor of Homan av, 10 123-1000 acres, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $26,000.

Charles st, s w cor of Swift st, 5 87-1000 acres, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $13,000.

Cook st, s e cor of Swift st, 5 87-1000 acres, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $13,000.

West Taylor st, bet Centre av and Lytle st, s f, 100 ft to alley, dated March 3; consideration, $25,000.

Twenty-second st, east of and near Hanover st, n f, Lot 12, with building, dated March 5; consideration, $2,200.

Cook st, 123 8-10 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, e front, 49 2-10x125 ft, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $3,300.

South Park av, n of and near Thirtieth st, w front, 26 ft to alley, dated March 5; consideration, $5,000.

West Madison st, s w corner of Jefferson st, n front, 40x50 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $18,000.

Michigan av, n of and near Mosely School, e front, Lot 4 of Lots 3 and 4, dated March 5; consideration, $14,000.

Lot 3 of Lots 16 to 20, in e ½ of Block 83, of w ½ Sec 27, 39, 14, dated March 5; consideration, $7,500.

Newberry st, s of and near Taylor st, e front, Lot 5, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $2,500.

Clark st, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth sts, w front, 25 ft to Butterfield st, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 48, in Block 3, Brown's Addition, dated March 5; consideration, $900.

Hubbard st, near Bixby place, s f, Lot 21, dated Sept. 16, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Second st, e of Noble st, n f, 24x210 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,800.

The premises No. 208 Portland av, dated Nov. 9, 1871; consideration, $2,800.

First st, bet Reuben and Armour sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 4, 1872; consideration, $1,315.

Catherine st, s e cor of Centre av, n f, undivided ½ of 48 ft to alley, dated March 5; consideration, $2,000.

Paulina st, n w cor of South Branch of Chicago River, e f, 381½ ft to Canal "B," dated Feb. 15; consideration, $44,000.

Bismarck court, 96 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x60 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $750.

Bonney st, 147 8-10 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 124 6-10x125 ft, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $2,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Babetta st, 84½ ft e of Racine av, n f, 37½x124¾ ft, dated Oct 1, 1872; consideration, $1,050.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 42 and 43, in Block 4 of n w ¼, n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Dec. 3, 1872; consideration, $3,005.

Lot 19 and s 22 ft of Lot 18 of Lots 1 to 8, in Johnston's s ½, s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $5,500.

Lot 1 in Block 1 in Webster & Perkins Subdivision, in e ½, s e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Nov. 4, 1872; consideration, $812.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Division st, s e cor of Warner av, 40 acres, dated July 22, 1872; consideration, $40,000.

Lot 20 in Block 13 of e ½, s w ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $2,000.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 5.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	9,220	4,205	6,880	3,735
Wheat, bu	36,010	3,880	7,613	1,807
Corn, bu	67,220	62,760	6,559	17,761
Oats, bu	25,240	21,560	26,291	5,369
Rye, bu	1,887	2,094	781	357
Barley, bu	13,030	5,900	16,974	3,527
Grass seed, lbs	164,177	222,750	89,865	38,593
Flax seed, lbs	20,000		29,910	
Broom corn, lbs	13,600	14,000	12,298	1,272
Cured meats, lbs	312,170	77,920	3017,417	2138,644
Beef, brls	1	60	170	25
Pork, brls	122	1,340	530	342
Lard, lbs	200,680	280,780	242,295	715,059
Tallow, lbs	30,690	11,960	130,900	41,000
Butter, lbs	39,159	28,965	20,190	11,400
Dressed hogs, No	679	1,080	73	1,111
Live hogs, No	17,373	8,925	6,235	5,185
Cattle, No	2,648	2,112	1,158	753
Sheep, No	804	1,630	2,231	1,035
Hides, lbs	57,650	95,170	117,898	91,714
Highwines, brls	100	302	884	219
Wool, lbs	52,680	154,650	128,733	162,162
Potatoes, bu		4,920		
Lumber, M feet	157	461	820	318
Shingles, M	800	460	600	1,045
Lath, M	40	130	46	6
Salt, brls			511	443

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 7,143 bu wheat; 5,165 bu corn; 1,121 bu oats; 680 bu rye; 2,598 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 45 cars wheat; 179 cars corn; 20½ cars oats; 5 cars rye; 21½ cars barley. Total, 271 cars, or 110,000 bu.

The English letter, copied in our issue of Tuesday, was misprinted to the extent of stating that the wheat in sight was 15,000,000 quarters. It should have read, that number of bushels.

It is widely thought to be very desirable that some action should be taken by the Legislature, or otherwise, defining the liabilities of common carriers a little more closely than now. At present, the railroad companies are understood to claim that their responsibility ceases when goods are delivered into their depot; and on this principle they resisted the claim for the value of grain which arrived in Chicago so late on the Saturday night preceding the great fire that the cars could not be unloaded that week, and the grain was burned up on track. There can be little doubt that the present restrictions upon liability, and the now generally-accepted interpretations of the law, are relics of the period when it was considered wise to encourage the building of railroads, and that those limitations ought now to be understood in a different spirit, under our altered conditions.

It is now thought possible that the Railroad and Warehouse law of this State will be abolished by the Legislature during the present session. So far as the law refers to grain-warehouses, this would be a welcome and just change. The intention of those who framed and passed the law were undoubtedly good; but results have proven that they were mistaken in the supposition that the matter would be improved by placing the business of grain inspection and registration in the hands of officers appointed by the State, and assuming to dictate in regard to compensation of storage. The warehousemen of this city have unanimously kept from under the law by refusing to take out a license (except one firm, which has recently announced its intention to give up its license); and the grain inspection of the past year and a half has been notoriously less satisfactory than that of any former period in our history.

It may be claimed, in favor of the present law, that it has resulted in the establishing of more perfect checks than ever before existed on the honesty of warehousemen. The law and the State officers have had nothing to do, however, with these results. The system of registering grain receipts was instituted by the Board of Trade; and our present mode of cancellation was voluntarily conceded by the warehousemen, on finding that the confidence hitherto reposed in them as a class had been abused by some of their number. We need scarcely mention that the State officers were hoodwinked by the defaulting warehousemen, who seem to have had no suspicion that anything was wrong till that wrong was exposed by other means.

The great evils of the present system are all traceable to the one fact that the State has taken to itself the power of regulating the details of the business, which ought to vest in those who are engaged in the business, and are alone competent to judge of its needs, either in the shape of measures or of men. The State has just as much right to pass by-laws for the Board of Trade, and to appoint its officers, as it has to institute grades of grain and to select the men who shall judge by those standands all grain coming into the city.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, with few important changes in prices, except in mess pork, which was stronger. Our receipts of all kinds of produce continue but moderate, and stocks are accumulating rather less rapidly than anticipated, the great bulk of the grain being corn, of which we have in store 5,500,000 bu.

The demand for groceries was satisfactorily active, interior merchants ordering freely, while the demand from local retailers was fully as large as on the preceding days of the week. Sugars were again weak, and a further decline of an ⅛c is noted, but, aside from this, the market exhibited a firm, healthy tone. Dry goods were active, with prices firm and uniform. The demand was quite general in its character, though staple cottons and seasonable dress goods sold more largely than other lines. Butter was again scarce, and prices underwent a further advance. The inquiry was mainly of a local character, but it exceeded the offerings, and sales of choice table butter were effected at 30@34c. No change was visible in the bagging market. Cheese was in fair request at full former rates. The canned goods trade was quiet. Coal, hay, hides, and leather met with a moderate inquiry at substantially yesterday's prices. In the oil market there was a fair amount of trading, and the quoted prices were generally adhered to.

Trade at the lumber yards is still light, but a better feeling exists, and an active trade is expected as soon as the weather is favorable. The market for brick, lime, cement, etc., is quiet. Common brick is now selling at $9.50@11.00 per m. A fair degree of activity characterizes the market for metals, iron, and nails, and prices are ruling steady, and for some materials strong. Naval stores were quiet and steady. Wool, hops, and broomcorn were unchanged. The same weak and unsettled condition of the wool market exists. The demand for the better grades of broom corn continues fair and unsteady. Seeds were dull, and an easier feeling prevailed for timothy and clover, though prices were without quotable change. Other seeds were quiet and steady. Chickens and turkeys were in demand and firm. Eggs were weak at 20c, being in large supply. Green fruits were unchanged. Apples moved freely on local account. Oranges and lemons are in light supply and firm.

Highwines were in good demand, with light offerings, which caused the market to be strong at the outside quotations of yesterday, at 87c bid, and 87½c asked—the latter being the price for small lots. Sales were reported of 50 brls at 87½c per gallon, and 100 brls at 87c.

Dressed hogs were in good demand, and 10@15c per 100 lbs higher, at $5.70@5.80 for choice lots for shipment. Hogs not in prime condition brought $5.55@5.65. Sales were reported of 360 head at $5.80; 109 at $5.75; 45 at $5.70; 19 at $5.65, and 3 at $5.55. Total, 536 head.

Lake freights were inactive. There is a fair demand, and plenty of vessels yet waiting to be chartered; but carriers and shippers are apart in their views, the one insisting on 13½c and the other on 12½c for corn to Buffalo. It is intimated as probable that the vessel-owners are trying to reform the combination which was so successful last year in keeping up rates.

Provisions were active and strong. The leading article was mess pork, which made the great upward jump of 40@50c per brl during the session, under an urgent speculative demand from operators both here and elsewhere. It has been conceded for two or three days past that the hog crop of 1872 was considerably overestimated, giving a much less amount of product than had been calculated on, while the growing discrimination against pork, joined to the uncertainty arising out of the presence of large quantities of old pork here, caused our packers to make far less of the article than heretofore. Hence the strength in provisions, and especially on pork, orders for which poured in to-day in a perfect avalanche. Lard advanced about 5c per 100 lbs in sympathy, but was not much wanted. Meats were in fair demand, but being generally held fully ⅛c per lb higher, most of the orders went unfilled, as many were limited to the quotations of yesterday. We note that Kansas City reports her packing at 187,221 hogs, against 83,000 last season. Plankinton & Armour have packed 80,853, or nearly one-half the number.

The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.25@14.30; do seller April, $14.35@14.40; do seller May, $14.60@14.65; do seller June, $14.90@15.00; prime mess, $12.50@13.00; extra prime, $10.00@10.50. Lard, cash, or seller March, $7.85@7.87½; do seller April, $8.00@8.05; do seller May, $8.15@8.20. Green hams at 8½@10½c according to weight. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9@9½c for 20-lbs; 9¾@10c for 18-lbs; 10@10½c for 17-lbs; 10¾@11c for 16-lbs; 11@11½c for 15-lbs; 11½c for 14-lbs, and 12c for 13-lb averages. Green shoulders, 4¾c; dry salted meats quotable at 4¾@4⅞c for shoulders; 6¾@7c for long clear or short ribs; and 7⅛@7¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4⅞c. English meats, 7c for Cumberlands; 7⅛@7¼c for short ribs; 7⅜@7½c for short clear; 12@13c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 6c for shoulders, 8c for clear ribs, 8½c for short clear, and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $14.25; 1,000 brls do at $14.15; 500 brls do at $14.10; 1,000 brls do at $14.00; 1,600 do seller April at $14.45; 650 brls do at $14.40; 500 brls do at $14.35; 500 brls do at $14.30; 750 brls do at $14.25; 500 brls do at $14.20; 2,000 brls do at $14.15; 1,800 brls do at $14.10; 500 brls do at $14.05; 1,000 do at $14.00; 1,500 brls do seller May at $14.70; 500 brls do at $14.65; 1,500 brls do at $14.60; 500 brls do at $14.50; 1,000 brls do at $14.45; 500 brls do at $14.30 (total, 18,300 brls); 100 tcs lard at $7.85; 250 tcs do at $7.82½; 500 tcs do seller April at $8.00; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 4⅝c; 10 boxes do at 5c; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 7c; 60 boxes do at 7¼c; 10 boxes Cumberlands at 7c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 10½c; 100 tcs do (20 to 22 lbs) at 9½c; 20,000 lbs bacon shoulders at 6c packed; 20,000 lbs bacon short ribs at 8c packed; 55 tcs white grease at 6½c.

Flour was a shade more active than yesterday, the decline then submitted to having brought out more buyers, especially as flour was reported more active and firmer in New York. Prices were steady. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extra at $9.80; 25 brls do at $9.75; 75 brls do at $8.00; 200 brls on private terms; 200 brls unsound (Southern) at $8.25; 100 brls spring extras at $7.75; 100 brls do (Minn.) at $7.50; 100 brls do (Oriental) at $7.00; 250 brls do at $6.75; 50 brls do at $6.40; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls superfines at $3.75; 50 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls rye (G. S. & Co.) at $4.50. Total, 2,300 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $10.00, on track. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 7.90 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.12½ @ 7.00
Low to medium	5.12½ @ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.50 @ 5.50
Rye flour	4.50 @ 4.60
Bran	10.00 @10.25
Middlings	11.00 @15.00

Wheat was more active than yesterday, at about the same average of prices; options ruling lower, and cash wheat rather firmer, owing to an upward demand for the latter to carry against options. This was really the principal feature of the market to-day. The difference in price between cash and seller next month diminished to 1½@1⅝c, whereas it was 2c yesterday, and 2⅜c a short time ago. Liverpool was quoted unchanged, and New York was a shade firmer, which fact, joined to only moderate receipts, and the presence of more capital to handle the grain, would have caused an advance but for the fact that operators seemed to be afraid of having the cash wheat unloaded upon the market at any moment in the interest of the bears. Seller April opened at $1.21½, advanced to $1.21¾, declined to $1.21¼, rose to $1.22½, and closed at $1.22¼. Seller May sold at $1.25⅝@1.26¾; and seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, at $1.19½@1.20½, the latter closing at the outside. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 spring were at a premium of ½c over regular. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.27@129. No. 3 spring closed at $1.08, and rejected do at 92c. Cash sales have been reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 spring, hard, at $1.20¾; 26,600 bu do $1.20½; 75,800 bu do at $1.20¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.20⅛; 57,400 bu do at $1.20; 5,000 bu do at $119⅝; 10,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08; 1,600 bu do at $1.07¾c; 800 bu do at $1.07½; 3,200 bu rejected spring at 92c. Total, 192,400 bu.

Corn was active, though rather less so than yesterday, at about ⅛c decline in prices; and generally firm. Fresh receipts were in good demand, both for shipment and to carry against options, and averaged fully ½c above the price of regular, selling at 32⅛@32¼c. Receipts of corn are still liberal, and would be more voluminous but for the fact that storage room is scarce; and some of the corn arriving per the Illinois Central Railroad is unloaded into wagons, which transport it to vessels at the docks. New York was quoted strong, which brought out a good speculative demand, especially in the latter part of the session. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 31⅝c, and advanced to 31¾c at the close. Seller April sold at 31⅞@32⅛c; seller May at 35⅝@36c; and seller June at 37⅛@37⅜c; all closing at the outside. Seller July was quoted at 38⅝c bid and 39c asked. Cash sales have been reported of 11,000 bu No. 2 at 32¼c; 33,000 bu do at 32⅛c; 50,000 bu at 31⅞c; 20,000 bu at 31 9-16c; 95,000 bu do at 31¾c; 15,000 bu at 31⅝c; 8,800 bu rejected at 27½c; 2,800 bu yellow at 31⅞c. Total, 235,600 bu.

Oats were less active, at about the same range of prices as yesterday, though reported dull and lower in New York. The receipts were only moderate, and slightly exceeded by the shipments. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 26⅛c; seller April at 26⅛@26⅝c, and seller May at 29⅜@29⅝c; all closing rather tame. Car lots of No. 2 closed at 26¼c bid for fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at 26⅝c; 5,400 bu do at 26¼c; 8,000 bu do at 26⅛c; 600 bu rejected (A., D. & Co.) at 23½c; 1,200 bu do at 23c; 600 bu by sample (white) at 32c; 600 bu do (mixed) at 28½c, both on track; 1,200 bu do at 32c dlvd. Total, 24,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at the quotations of yesterday. Cash sales were limited to 2,000 bu strictly fresh receipts No. 2 at 65c, and 400 bu regular do at 64½c. Seller April was nominal at 66@66½c.

Barley was in better demand and 1c higher than yesterday on regular, while car lots in favorite houses exhibited but little change. The reason was that the quality of the barley is improving in the houses that have recently been discriminated against, receipts on which houses were uniformly delivered where no others were specified. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 72@72½c, and seller April was quoted at 73c. Car lots in favorite houses sold at 72½@73½c for No. 2, and 61@62½c for No. 3, the latter selling at 57@58½c in other houses. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.) at 73½c; 2,400 bu (A., D. & Co. and Central) at 73c; 2,400 bu do at 72½c; 5,000 bu do at 72¼c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu No. 3 (Central) at 62½c; 800 bu do (Central) at 61c; 1,200 bu (N. W.) at 58½c; 1,600 bu do at 57½c; 2,400 bu do at 57c; 1,600 bu rejected (Central) at 46c; 2,400 bu do at 45c; 400 bu at 44c; 400 bu by sample at 85c; 800 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 50c; 400 bu do at 42c. Total, 23,800 bu.

THE FUR TRADE.

From the annual review of the fur trade of the United States for the past year, published by Mr. M. M. Backus, of New York, we abstract the following:

"The fur trade of the United States for the past year has been an active and extensive one, but not prosperous. The demand this winter has been good, and the product of manufactures, which has been large, has all gone into consumption. But the trade has not been profitable for several reasons, chief among which was the fact that prices for all skins were advanced in Europe and America in the spring. This speculative spirit was first manifested at the London sales, in January, 1872, when the prices of muskrat and beaver were advanced about 35 per cent. At the sale in March, all furs became affected, and a rise of 50@100 per cent was made. In midsummer, holders found the market filled with these high-priced furs, and without buyers. A reaction commenced, which culminated at the September sales, when everything was disposed of at enormous sacrifices to the holders, the benefit, of course, falling to the consumers. The styles for the past season have been for muffs and boas in all varieties of fur. The long flowing furs, like the black marten and lynx are coming into use for trimming. The mink, ermine, and sable have also been popular. The leading fur at this season has been the fur seal, which, owing to its limited production, and the time and skill required in dyeing it, has advanced fully 25 per cent, and ruled very firm throughout the season. The introduction of the seal has produced a demand for dyed furs in this country which has scarcely been supplied, owing to the scarcity of dyers, there being but one who has met with any success on this continent. As compared with other years, the supply of raw furs, so far, has been very light. This is caused by the severity of the winter. However, it does not appear that there will be a scarcity, for the winter in Europe has been very mild, and there has been no necessity for furs. Large stocks now lie in the warehouses untouched, and, under such circumstances, a fresh crop from America is offered to the European dealer.

"The crop of muskrat so far is a failure, but, notwithstanding this fact, prices declined fully 30 per cent at the London sales in January. Allowing 1,000,000 skins for home consumption, there will be 2,000,000, with the spring catch included, to be disposed of. Raccoons are in as bad a condition as muskrats; the European value is now fully ¼ lower than last season. Mink are in demand for domestic use, and plenty. Black bear and beaver are in demand, the latter fur being popular in England. Among the foxes the silver is still a favorite, and commands full prices. The marten, lynx, and skunk are also in favor, their fur being specially adapted to borders and trimmings."

The St. Paul *Dispatch* of March 3, contains the report of the Board of Trade of that city, upon the amount of wheat in store at various points in the State, together with the shipments, and the probable amount of it to come forward:

AMOUNT STORED.

Newport	5,000
Pine Island	10,000
Hastings	275,000
Red Wing	380,000
Lake City	100,000
Read's, Wabashaw, Kellogg, Minneiska, and Weaver	225,000
Winona	100,000
Winona & St. Peter Railroad	1,000,000
Southern Minnesota Railroad	200,000
Hastings & Dakota Railroad	40,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (I. & M. Div.)	200,000
St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad	375,000
St. Paul & Pacific Railroad	300,000
Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad	100,000
Total amount stored	3,310,000
SHIPMENTS.	
To Milwaukee, wheat	5,500,000
To Chicago, wheat	2,500,000
To Duluth, wheat	1,000,000
To St. Louis and other points	1,000,000
To all points, in flour	2,500,000
Total shipments	15,810,000
In hands of farmers	3,190,000
Total surplus	19,000,000
For seed and home consumption	6,000,000
Total crop of the State	250,000,000

The amount in store is from official sources, and we believe them to be correct. The amount in hands of farmers yet to come forward is variously estimated at from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bushels, and, in putting the amount at 3,190,000 bushels, we have given outside figures of any estimates. Your Committee believe, upon careful inquiry, that, of the amount reported in store, about 5,250,000 bushels, or fully two-thirds of the whole amount in store, is held by farmers.

In estimating the amount for seed and home consumption, your Committee are aware that a large increase will be required over former years, and we are of the opinion that the amount required will exceed our estimate rather than fall short of it.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and ⅛c higher. No. 2 spring sold at $1.21⅛@1.21⅜ cash or seller the month, and $1.22@1.23 seller April, the latter option closing at $1.22⅜. Corn was quiet and steady at 31⅝@31¾c seller the month, and 32⅛@32¼c seller April. Other grain and provisions were unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 5.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand at $1.74@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—A moderate amount of business was transacted in hurl and stock braid. The lower grades remain dull and nominal. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—Were in continued good demand among both local dealers and shippers. The medium grades are in fair supply. We quote: Navies at $2.40@2.50; fair to prime, $2.10@2.35; common to medium, $1.50@1.90.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and unchanged. Common brick is quoted at $9.50@11.00. Quotations are as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (brls), $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@11.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $9.00@12.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $35.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $35.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52		33.00
32x54 to 34x56		36.00
34x58 to 34x60		42.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

BUTTER—Continues to advance, as the receipts prove altogether inadequate to meet the current wants of the trade. Some fancy lots were disposed of to-day at 35c, while anything suitable for table use found ready buyers at 28@33c. Shippers were doing little. We now quote: Common to choice roll, 20@28c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 30@34c; medium to good, 25@28c; inferior to common, 8@18c.

BAGGING—There was a fair movement in grain bags at full former rates, but other goods in the list were dull and easy. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

CHEESE—Firmness still characterizes this market. The demand is good for the season, and prime cheese is salable at outside figures. We repeat our list: New York factory, 16@17c; Ohio factory, 14@15½c; Western factory, 13@15½c.

COAL—The coal market was without new feature. The demand was moderate, at the annexed quotations: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whisky), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—The movement in this class of goods was again light, the weather continuing unfavorable. Prices, however, remain firm, as given below:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.20
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.70@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00
PICKLES.	
Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00
MAPLE SYRUP.	
Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@ 4.25

EGGS—Were selling slowly to the retail trade at 19@20c. The supply is large, and prices are weak and tending lower. Sales include 1,500 doz and 110 pkgs at 20c; 2,000 doz at 19c.

FEATHERS—The offerings are not large, but adequate for present wants. Geese feathers are steady at 62@66c. Other descriptions were unchanged. Prime live geese at 62@65c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@55c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—A liberal amount of trading was done in this department, both the local and interior demands being fair. Prices were again quoted firm: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 43@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Nothing new was reported in connection with the fruit market. Business was moderate at the annexed range of prices: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 14@16c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.50; Zante currants, 7½@8c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do 5@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 5@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 40c@42c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 6½@7c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was without new features. Fair activity prevailed in the different departments, and prices were generally firm, sugars being the only article for which the market exhibited weakness. We note an ⅛c decline in refined and raw grades, and quote as follows:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 31@31½c; O. G. Java, 28@29c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26c; fancy Rio, 25@25½c; choice do, 24½@24¾c; prime Rio, 24¼@24½c; good do, 23¾@24c; common do, 22½@22¾c; roasting do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¼@13¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12⅜@12¾c; A, standard, 11⅞@11¾c; do No. 2, 11⅜@11½c; B, 11¼@11⅜c; extra C, 11⅛@11¼c; C, No. 2, 11⅜@11⅛c; yellow C, 10⅞@10½c; choice brown, 10⅜@10⅝c; prime do, 10⅛@10⅜c; fair do, 9⅞@10c; choice molasses sugar, 10⅛@10⅜c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10⅛@10⅜c; do prime, 10@10⅛c; do, fair, 9½@9¾c; common, 8½@9⅛c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 35@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in fair request, and steady. Cranberries and lemons are very firm. Oranges are in moderate supply. We repeat quotations: Apples (fair to choice) at $2.75@4.00 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.50@13.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $6.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $9.00@11.50 per case; Palermo do, per box, $3.00@4.00; Messina do, $5.00; Malaga grapes, $3.00@6.00 per keg.

HAY—A small demand existed, and former quotations were unchanged. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain firm at the following quotations: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½c; do light, 11½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was dull and nominal, as follows: Choice white comb, 28@30c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—There was nothing of importance to note, the market is still very quiet, and prices remain without material change: Western at 40@30c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 50@55c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were fairly active for the season, at the prices given below:

Iron	4 6-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	₩ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	₩ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	₩ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	₩ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	₩ lb

LEATHER—Was again quoted quiet and firm. Below are the prices current:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LAKE FREIGHTS—Were quiet. Shippers were bidding 12½@13c, while carriers asked 13½c for corn to Buffalo.

LUMBER—Trading at the yards is still of a limited character, as buyers are holding off until the weather is more favorable. Orders from the interior are coming in rather more freely. Shingles are firm at $3.25@3.50 on track. Lath are in fair country demand at $3.12½@3.25 per 1,000. Hardwood remains quiet. We repeat:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$35.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A tolerably fair demand exists for the articles mentioned, and prices are ruling strong. We again quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.55; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾@11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@8c.

NAILS—Were in tolerably fair demand on local and interior account. Rates are firm: 10@60d, per keg, $5.12½ rates; 8d, do, $5.37½; 6d, do, $5.62½; 4d, do, $5.87½; 3d, do, $6.62½; 3d, do, fine, $8.12½; 2d, do, $8.37½; clinch, $7.50; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—The continued cold weather interferes with trade in this department. Prices are ruling steadily, as follows:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	20	@ 23
Marline, ₩ lb	20	@ 23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17	@ 19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00	@6.50
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	5.75	@6.50

OILS—Dealers reported fair activity in the demand for the leading oils, and the market exhibited a firm tone. Values without quotable change: Carbon, 19@19½c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 80@82c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 22@24c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were moving rather more freely, and were being held with a fair degree of firmness at the quoted prices:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	12.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—Was firm at the late advance. We repeat our quotations:

Scotch (according to brand)	$52.00@57.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago, stone coal	57.00
Missouri, stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Turkeys and chickens are scarce, especially the latter, and choice stock commands full prices. Geese and ducks are in limited supply. We quote: Turkeys, 12@15c; chickens, $3.00@4.50. Sales were reported of 600 lbs choice dressed turkeys at 14c; 1,500 lbs do at 13c; 220 lbs at 12c; 14 doz chickens at $4.50; 54 doz at $3.50@4.00; 5 doz at $3.00.

POTATOES—There was a fair local inquiry for potatoes from store, and prices ruled steady at 70@80c. Car lots, free from frost, are salable at 68@70c for Western, and 80c for Ohios. Sales include 350 bu at 80c; 325 bu at 70@75c, in small lots from store.

SEEDS—Were dull, and an easier feeling prevailed in timothy and clover. Sales of timothy were made at $3.00@3.35; and of clover at $5.00@5.20 for ordinary, and $5.75 for mammoth. Choice flax for seed sold at $2.10. Hungarian was quiet at 95c@$1.00; millet at 75@80c. Sales were reported of 11 bags choice timothy at $3.35; 29 bags prime at $3.30; 62 bags fair at $3.15; 25 bags common at $3.00; 10 bags choice clover at $5.20; 25 bags at $5.15; 18 bags prime at $5.10; 30 bags good at $5.00; 5 bags mammoth at $5.75; 8 bags flax at $2.10.

SALT—Was quiet and steady at the annexed prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in light request. We continue to quote:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.00
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.57
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.00
1 3-16	10x12	2.00
1 3-16	9x14	2.25
1 3-16	10x15	2.55

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9¾	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the above list.

TEAS—Continue in good request, and remain steady at the quotations, which are as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—No changes were reported in this market. Follow are the prices current:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—The demand was small at the following range of prices: Beech, $12.00; maple $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The unsatisfactory condition of the market continues. Prices are weak and unsettled. A sale from first hands of 3,000 lbs tub-washed at 62c was reported. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	58@63c
Tub, washed, fair to do	53@58c
Common dingy	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, X, light	53@54c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, medium light	51@54c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	43@48c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	28@31c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	31@34c
Super, pulled	44@48c
Extra, pulled	44@48c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 5.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,251	12,346	1,771
Tuesday	2,648	17,373	804
Wednesday	2,000	15,000	1,200
Total	6,899	44,719	3,775
Same time last week	6,617	31,073	7,394
Week before last	9,229	68,139	4,773

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,708	9,012	1,356
Tuesday	1,158	6,235	2,231
Total	3,866	15,247	3,587

CATTLE—There was no diminution in the demand for beef cattle, and the firm feeling developed yesterday was a feature of the market to-day. The receipts were somewhat larger than on either of the preceding days of the week, but the quality was above the average, and, with the stimulus afforded by the report of a slight advance at the East, the wants of shippers fully equaled the supply of suitable offerings, and the market ruled firm to the close. Not only were shippers actively engaged, but local butchers and feeders bought liberally, and, by the middle of the afternoon, comparatively little stock of any discription remained in the yards unsold. Sales were reported all the way from $2.50@3.00 for bulls, poor cows, thin heifers and stags, to $6.75 for extra graded steers, though the great bulk of the day's business was transacted within the range of $4.00@5.75. The outside figure, $6.75, was obtained by Wood Bros. for 14 head averaging 1,520 lbs, car weight. Two premium steers averaging respectively 1,840 and 2,160 lbs were on sale by Conover & Hall, and were purchased by Nelson Morris for Superintendent Sherman. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
15	extra steers	1,440	$6.35
17	medium steers	1,165	5.10
17	good steers	1,314	5.55
33	good steers	1,280	5.62½
18	butchers' stock	1,074	4.35
48	good steers	1,294	5.25
20	good steers	1,272	5.12½
17	medium steers	1,223	5.00
32	medium steers	1,204	4.80
30	good steers	1,260	5.37½
26	fair steers	1,150	4.90
29	good steers	1,270	5.30
17	fair steers	1,258	4.75
12	good steers	1,371	5.65
45	good steers	1,367	5.40
36	medium steers	1,183	5.00
18	fair steers	1,164	4.75
18	choice steers	1,405	5.70
32	choice steers	1,368	5.85
81	fair steers	1,305	5.05
18	butchers' stock	1,075	4.37½
15	fleshy steers	1,221	4.87½
31	good steers	1,331	5.25
17	stockers	1,009	4.12½
33	choice steers	1,290	5.62½
17	fair steers	1,159	4.75
22	fair steers	1,167	4.80
21	fair steers	1,102	4.75
45	good steers	1,306	5.40
10	cows	1,010	3.60
14	fancy steers	1,520	6.75
15	choice steers	1,318	5.75
20	cows	1,063	3.40
64	choice steers	1,354	5.75
17	fair steers	1,161	4.80
15	fair steers	1,102	4.75
17	Texan steers	1,157	4.75
16	good steers	1,237	5.30
30	fair steers	1,144	4.75
21	stockers	882	4.00
18	cows	1,071	3.50
14	butchers' stock	1,095	4.56¼
19	cows	1,013	3.50

HOGS—There was no very important change in the hog market. The demand was again fairly active, and former rates were well sustained for all marketable grades. Coarse mixed lots were neglected, and, in some instances, sellers claimed to have accepted lower prices than were current yesterday; but, quality considered, the average of prices was fully as good as on either of the preceding days of the week. Sales were reported at $4.25@5.00, chiefly at $4.50@4.90. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
57	231	$4.55	50	206	$4.75	134	191	$4.80
39	243	4.80	60	170	4.65	54	194	4.85
156	237	4.85	38	183	4.65	73	215	4.75
47	270	4.80	133	226	4.85	30	279	4.80
42	265	4.65	59	282	4.95	57	220	4.75
49	238	4.80	47	275	4.85	114	251	4.70
49	302	4.95	49	267	4.75	47	186	4.75
25	271	4.75	50	274	4.92½	71	212	4.80
15	235	4.25	20	252	5.00	57	181	4.75
64	243	4.75	86	214	4.75	54	294	4.90
54	294	4.50	131	176	4.75	51	177	4.70
65	191	4.70	62	204	4.70	65	190	4.75
62	204	4.70	38	193	4.90	47	274	5.00
51	177	4.70	74	197	4.80	57	203	4.75
39	200	4.70	30	279	4.80	52	305	4.80
97	197	4.70	49	174	4.70	73	184	4.87½
61	223	4.75	57	260	4.90	42	260	4.75
64	208	4.75	57	281	4.65	49	262	4.90
33	278	4.80	61	221	4.65	154	180	4.70

SHEEP—There was a fair amount of activity in the sheep trade, and prices were firmer. Both local and Eastern buyers were operating, and, under the combined demand, the pens were cleared. Good mutton grades commanded a strong ¼c advance on the prices current at the close of last week, but in low grades there was no appreciable advance. Sales were reported at $3.50@5.75—chiefly at $3.75@5.00. The market closed firm.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
100	88	$4.25	43	104	$5.37½	94	85	$4.00
154	101	5.10	80	101	5.00	101	77	4.37½

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 57 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:20 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 8:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	‡11:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 3:00 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 8:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	* 5:45 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 1:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 153 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	† 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:15 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago. It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

Has removed to his old and former number, 163 South Clark-st., where he continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

DR. STONE,

Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st. Chicago, Ill. (A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS: South Park boulevard corner Oakwood boulevard, 152 feet.
Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.) east of South Park boulevard, 700 feet.
South Park boulevard, near Thirty-seventh-st., 133 feet.
Vincennes-av., southwest corner Oakwood-av., 155 feet.
Vincennes-av., southeast corner Bowen-av., 53 feet.
Wabash-av., north of Forty-first-st., east front, 50 feet.
Michigan-av., southeast corner Forty-eighth-st., 200 feet.
Michigan-av., near Fifty-third-st., 175 feet.
Oakwood boulevard, west of Vincennes-av., south front, 50 feet.
Oakwood boulevard, west of Vincennes-av., north front, 50 feet.
Prairie-av., southwest and southeast corners Fifty-third-st., 310 feet.
Calumet-av., four corners, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., 800 feet.
Also a large amount of other choice property south.
Also a number of long leases.
Also a number of valuable business lots.
Also several very desirable acre tracts.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., 2-STORY FRAME house, with lot 50 or 25 feet front to alley, near Twenty-ninth-st., east front, offered at a bargain.
Twenty-sixth-st., house, and lot 25x125, near Prairie-av, $4,500.
Indiana-av., 3 frame houses at $5,000 each, near Twenty-second-st.
Wabash-av., a neat house and lot, near Twenty-ninth-st., cheap.
Oakland-av. We have a decided bargain at Oakland for a 2-story house, and lot 28x145; furnace, barn, and near depot; easy payments; $1,000 cash.
Hyde Park, a beautiful lot 50x175 to alley, east front, near depot, at $50 per foot.
Also fine lots at Egandale, and several fine houses from $5,000 to $25,000.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., CORNER Madison and Dearborn-sts.:
200 ft. corner Fifth-av. and Jackson-sts., very cheap.
40x50 ft. corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st., $30,000.
40x80 ft. on LaSalle-st., near Lake, $14,000.
Vincennes-av., east front, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., lot 135x265 feet deep; price, $25,000.
50 ft. on Sherman-st., near Jackson, $400 a foot.
276x660 ft. corner Cottage Grove-av. and Fifty-first-st., fronting on the Park; cheap for a few days.
100 ft., east front, on Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st., at a great bargain.
Lots on Monroe, Wilcox, Adams, and Jackson-sts., near California-av.; price, from $40 to $50 per foot; ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

FOR SALE—25x125 FEET ON WEST MADISON-ST., with the buildings; price, $12,500; ⅓ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—10 ACRES VERY DESIRABLE for subdivision, north of Fifty-fifth-st., and east of Halsted-st. HOLMES & RICH, 18 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN 28, 38, 13. SPLENDIDLY located, at a decided bargain. HOLMES & RICH, 18 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 63 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE RESIDENCE ON PARK-av., near Hoyne-st., with lot 25x110, beautifully finished, and furnished with all modern improvements, for $10,000, on easy terms. HOLMES & RICH, 18 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY 6-ROOM HOUSE AND lot, corner Jackson-st. and California-av., $1,800. One or ten lots on Flournoy-st., near Campbell-av., $800. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY BRIGHAM & MOULTON, ROOM 13 Methodist Church Block:
House 6 rooms and lot, centrally located, $1,800.
House 10 rooms, 2 lots, Park-av., $4,500.
House 9 rooms and lot, Adams-st., $2,600.
One acre on Langley-av., $9,000.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANT OCTAGON marble house, built when labor and material were cheap, and will sell low. S. MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER, 50 FEET, MILwaukee-av., at Wicker Park; lots on Burling-st., near Centre; also, West Jackson-st., southeast corner Throop; lots on Centre-st., near Lincoln Park; lots on State-st., near Twenty-fifth; house and lot, Indiana-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st.; five acres in Lake View, a few blocks from the lake. MYERS & GIBSON, Room 11, Nevada Block.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY LEASES. 99 years at fixed rate.
28x44 ft. State-st., near Randolph.
25x110 ft. Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House.
40x170 ft. Wabash-av., north of Eldridge Court.
These leases are the only ones of the kind in the market.
There are no reappraisals; a low, fixed rent for entire term. They are decidedly better than a purchase of the property, which can be obtained at any time, at the convenience of the lessee. Will be sold at a moderate bonus if taken immediately.
Beyond question they are the finest bargains now offered and are the only leases of the kind that can be obtained at any price. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LA SALLE-ST.: Lake Forest—Residence property improved and vacant. Those seeking homes should visit this place. Have views of scenery and residences.
Englewood—New house, well built, 50-foot lot; also, vacant lots near depot and schools; paved streets.
Austin—Lots near depot 175 and 200 feet deep.
Evanston—New house and 50-foot lot; also, vacant lots pleasantly located.
Central Park—Several pieces acre property.

FOR SALE—THE 20-ACRE BLOCK, SOUTHWEST corner Wallace and Thirty-first-sts.; also, the 20-acre grove block with $40,000 residence, known as Block 5, in the east half Section 29, Town 40, Range 14 east, or would exchange either or both for first-class improved or unimproved realty in Chicago, and assume $50,000 incumbrance. Both blocks are free from incumbrance. Title direct from the Canal Commissioners. E. H. CUMMINGS, Rooms 1 and 2, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE RIVER AND GROVE-ST., near Twenty-second, 150x125, with two very substantial-built brick and stone buildings, 150x45 and 80x80, well located and suitable for heavy manufacturing business. Offered low and on easy terms. G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—47 FT LOT ON WABASH-AV. NEAR Fifty-eighth-st. Offered at $300 below its value for cash. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—192X161, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-st. and Michigan-av., $300 per foot.
House and lot, Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; at a bargain for a few days.
15 feet in Groveland Park; cheap.
150x153, northwest corner Vincennes and Oak-avs.
BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, [illegible] CLARK-ST., good 2-story and brick basement house, with bath-room, gas-fixtures, &c., 450 West Van Buren-st.; good barn; $6,500.

FOR SALE—78½ FEET (CORNER) ON WEST LAKE and Valentine-st., two blocks west of Western-av., just outside fire limits; terms, $90 per foot, on time; fine lot for business block. J. N. HALL, 890 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR ROCK ISLAND CAR shops at $400; in block corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Wentworth-av., $550 to $850 each. JOHN F. STARR, 93 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—70 PARK-AV., ONE FINE BRICK house and barn, all modern improvements. The ground on corner Page-st. and Park-av., 64½x120 feet; will sell at less than cost, for the reason going to California; terms $10,000 cash, balance on time at 10 per cent interest. No middle man need apply. ABNER KIRBY, 244 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE on Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., 14 rooms, all modern improvements, good barn. A. C. ODELL, Room 6 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front house, Park-av., corner of Leavitt-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts.; title perfect; warranty deeds; a very small payment down; 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest; no agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOT 30 FEET FRONT ON WARREN-av., near Leavitt-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14, Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—Orchard-st., near Centre, $60 per foot; Fulton-st., west of Western-av., 80 per foot; Flournoy-st., near Robey, $1,000 each. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FIRST-ST.—NEW HOUSE AND LOT, 16 rooms, renting $100 per month; price, $4,400. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—UNION PARK—11 AND 13 PARK-AV., 50x150, south front, 14 rooms each; give a bargain, single or together. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 41 and 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FRONTING UNION PARK—PLEASANT house, 9 rooms, with modern improvements, on leased ground, $2,800; ground rent $65 per year. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—AT A BARGAIN, 100 feet, northwest corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. 103 feet, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A BRICK HOUSE and lot on South Side; only $6,500. J. S. SCOVILLE, 55 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 14 PARK-AV., AT A BARGAIN; terms easy. THOS. FREEMAN, 56 West Randolph.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES IN best locations on South Side; also fine business blocks, under rental, for capitalists. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—20X198, NORTH FRONT ON MADIson-st., near LaSalle. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14, Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., ONE WOOD AND one brick residence, with lots, price $10,000 each. Now is your time, for these houses must be sold. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROPERTY.
80 feet on Lake-st., corner of Wells.
80 feet on Lake-st., near Clark.
80 feet on Market-st., near Randolph.
80 feet on South Water-st., corner Dearborn.
80 feet on South Water-st., near Clark; easy terms; long time on three-fourths of purchase money at 7 per cent. GEDDES & REID, Room 7, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—20X125 FEET ON NORTHEAST CORner Adams and Lincoln-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., ABOUT 400 FEET BEtween Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.; very easy terms, low interest.
[illegible] feet on West Washington-st., corner of Desplaines.
GEDDES & REID, Room 7, No. 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 135 [illegible]th Clinton-st.; lot 40x100 feet to alley, with lot on [illegible] side of alley, 40x40 feet; or would rent the premises for a term of years. Address "OWNER," 201 South [illegible].

FOR SALE—10 LOTS 25X125 FEET EACH ON IN[illegible]-st., near Robey. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$400 AND $500—EASY TERMS—WE [have] 80 lots inside of old city limits, on Western-av., [Oakley] and Leavitt-sts., within two blocks of street-cars, [schools], and railroad line, at the above prices; title perfect. Call at our office and let us take you to see them. [illegible]ORBY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—$400 TO $500. EASY PAYMENTS—near street-cars, omnibus and railroad lines, on [illegible] and Leavitt-sts., and Western-av., and inside the [city] limits; title from-clad; "its the best bargain in the [city]." H. ARMSTEAD, Room 63, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—75X150 FT., east front, corner Dearborn-st. and Burton-place.
80x150, east front, corner Dearborn and Schiller-sts.
71x150, east front, Dearborn-st., just north of Division.
120x80, west and south fronts, corner, two blocks north of Chicago-av.
100x150, east and south fronts, corner Chicago-av. and Dearborn-st.
104x80, west and south fronts, corner Chicago-av. and Dearborn-st.
50x150, east front, near Lincoln Park.
100x150, east front, near Lincoln Park.
25x130, corner Indiana and Dearborn-sts.
100x100, corner Clark-st. and North-av.
25x150, west front, on North Clark-st.; cheap.
48x110, Lincoln-av., between Wisconsin and Centre-sts.
50x180, LaSalle-st., just north of Schiller, east front.
50x80, Hinsdale-st., just east of Rush; cheap.
BASH & SHAPLEY, Corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY LINN & HAWKINSON, 59 NORTH Clark-st., northwest corner of Michigan-st.:
NORTH SIDE IMPROVED PROPERTY.
Three 2-story frame houses, 12 rooms each, lot and barn; $8,000 each, ⅓ cash.
Four 2-story houses, barn and lot; $4,000, ½ cash.
One brick house, corner lot, and barn, $5,750.
One 2-story brick basement, 40-feet lot, $6,000.
One 16-room marble front brick, barn and lot, $8,200.
The above property is within two or three blocks of the street-cars west of Lincoln Park.
Also two brick houses, Indiana-st., near State, with all modern improvements; $12,000 each, ½ cash.
Three 2-story and English basement, barn and lot, one block from the gate of Lincoln Park, $9,000 each.
Six-room cottage, barn, and corner lot. Fullerton-av., $2,200.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 89 Clark st.:
Fine marble-front house, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., cheap, partly time.
Neat cottage, Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., partly long time, $3,500.
Two-story frame house, West Washington-st., $3,000.
Ten acres, Section 8, near Northwestern shops.
Ten acres, near Cornell and South Chicago.
Wentworth-av., near Boulevard, $20 per foot.
Wabash-av., near Douglas-place, very cheap.
North Clark-st. corner, good business location.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE property on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; lot 47x177, east front; $18,000. HOLMES & RICH, 18 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st.: House and lot on Fremont-st., near Centre. House and 50 feet of ground at Lawndale.
House and lot on Warren-av., near Lincoln.
Cheap lots and on easy terms on Western-av., Hubbard, Seymour, and Cossett-sts.
Cheap lots near Milwaukee-av. and Diversey-st.
2 acres in McIlroy's Subdivision, near Humboldt Park, cheap.
2⅓ acres on Sixteenth-st. and Homan-av.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-st., 75x132 feet Park-av., east of Wood-st.; 100x183 feet Monroe-st., near Wood.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—150 FEET ON KENwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts. No cash payment required of parties making improvements.
25 feet on Fourth-av., near Harrison-st., with two-story frame house.
49 by 160, on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.
10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—50X130, WEST ADAMS, NEAR HALsted.
50x150, Clinton, near Taylor-st.
50x125, Halsted, near Lake.
2 lots on Second-st.; cheap.
Lots in Englewood from $10 to $30 per foot.
JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE RESIdences on Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st.; $30,000; will give you your choice; acceptable terms. HOLMES & RICH, 18 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE CORNER OF NORTH av. and Noble-st. Easy terms. GEO. H. ROZET, 414 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—100, 200, 300, OR 400 FEET ON WEST Lake-st., east of Central Park. GEO. H. ROZET, 414 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE TWO-STORY AND BASEment stone front house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.; lot 25x196; $23,000; terms easy. HOLMES & RICH, 18 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 209 WEST Madison-st.—50 feet on South Peoria-st., near Tyler, $100 per foot.
House and lot, 283 Park-av.
Cottage, 209 West Van Buren-st., corner Green.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL A FIRST-CLASS BRICK house cheap. New, east front, all modern improvements. Address Z 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—6 ACRES NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
4 acres near Lawndale.
5 acres in Englewood at $2,250 per acre.
JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WALLACE, DASHIELL, Lowe, and Hubbs-st.
JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—MARBLE FRONTS, Michigan and Prairie-avs. I own and built when land and building were low, and will rent and sell cheap. Also houses at Highwood, between Evanston and Lake Forest, finished soon; $100 down, $25 monthly until paid, and will refund all money paid at any time. Go out any day with me at 4:10, returning reach city at 7:40. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS UPON HALSTED, EMERald, Dashiell, Butler, Wallace, Arnold, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh-sts., and Archer, Egan, and Wentworth-avs. Terms easy; interest 6 per cent. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—64x165 FEET ON WABASH-AV.; 80 feet south of Congress-st. Will take good residence or acre property as first payment. CHARLES G. E. PRUSSING, 241 State-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 845 Michigan-av. (east front), at a low figure and on easy terms of payment. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE STREETS NEAR THE Northwestern Car Works and Central Park; $500 to $1,200 each. J. NORCOTT, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON Michigan-av., with large lot. Will exchange same for inside improved or unimproved business property. Address, with full name, E 42, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$40 PER ACRE, THE FINEST AND best 60-acre farm, wood land, adjoining Crystal Lake, one mile from station. G. P. BAY, 20 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF TWO ESTATES, 1,100 OR 1,500 acres; extensive improvements; will exchange for jobbing business, or Chicago real estate. S. WIRT, 25 Vincennes-place.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD FARMS, RANGING from $3,000 to $15,000; one with stock and improvements; will take city or suburban property in exchange. J. W. HEDENBERG, 145 South Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, a dwelling house and whole block in the village of Geneva, Kane Co., Ill. The house has ten rooms; cellar under the whole house; two cisterns, a well; also a good barn, nearly new. There is also an orchard of fifty bearing apple trees of the best variety of fruit, cherry and pear trees, &c. Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st., Room 1.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT—PRICE NOT TO exceed $3,500. Must be a bargain. Can pay $1,000 or $1,500 cash. CYRUS SHINN & CO., 126 South Clark-st., Room 30.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS—SEVERAL COTtages, from $2,000 to $3,500 each. C. DELANO, 127 Clark-st., Rooms 45 and 46.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A FARM, OR 40 TO 100 acres land, not to exceed 18 miles from Chicago. Full description and price must be given to insure attention. Address Z 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS IN ALL PARTS of the city; we have customers waiting. TRUESDELL & BROWN.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE, NEAR TWENty-first-st. and Indiana-av., or other central property, in exchange for choice acre property, on the bluff at Washington Heights. A. J. SAWYER, 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—FOR CASH, OR CASH AND EXchange, city, suburban, and country real estate; dwellings, stores, farms, acre property, and lots; exchanges solicited on a cash value basis. J. W. BROWN, 388 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A BRICK OR STONE residence, of about 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, south and octagon front; on West Side preferred. Address J. S. P., 20 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—DIRECT FROM OWNER—HOUSE AND lot worth $2,500 to $4,000; some cash down, and balance in monthly payments. S 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW ACRES, WELL LOCATED, for immediate subdivision. R 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST SIDE; good neighborhood; worth $4,000 to $8,000. Address S 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING A SMALL COTtage for sale on monthly payments can find a purchaser by addressing E 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT OR A DESIRABLE lot in the city in exchange for an improved farm 160 miles from Chicago. Apply at 799 South State-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SMALL, CONVEnient house in the southern part of city, north of Thirty-fifth-st., in a good locality; will pay small sum down and balance in monthly payments. Address E 92, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL, to carry on an established business. Call 366 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WABASH-AV. RESTaurant. Cleared $1,200 last 90 days. Investigation solicited. J. E. KIMBALL, 136 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $5,000, OR approved security; business manufacturing, and a monopoly; article staple as flour; profits large, and quick returns; a rare chance. Address S 81, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL, in a straight, legitimate business, paying $300 per week. Call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Must sell.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL TO go into the mercantile business in Minnesota. Address N 39, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $450, IN A WELL-established business, which will support two families, and, with the help of a live man, can be rapidly increased. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A capital of $6,000 desires to form a partnership in this city with some party having a knowledge of the iron business, and about an equal capital. References given and required. Address O H R, Matteson House, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining factorage; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred, backing by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1312, New York.

DIVORCES.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 3, 247 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CUT STONE, 12-INCH FACE, CUT FOR basement wall 4 feet high 150 feet long; also 20,000 pressed brick, on North Side. Apply to O. LIPPINCOTT, Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

BRICK FOR SALE—RACINE AND MILWAUKEE colored, pressed and common brick for sale at No. 78 North LaSalle-st. C. A. SMITH & CO.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES BOULEVARD PROPERTY, at a great bargain; only $1,300 per acre. C. DELANO, 127 Clark-st., Rooms 45 and 46.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, A GOOD HOUSE and 10 lots for cash and real estate. J. E. AMBROSE, Kuhn's European Hotel.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES EAST OF HUMBOLDT Park, $3,000 per acre.
40 acres, cheap, Section 23, 38, 13.
210 acres s. w. of Brighton, near proposed railroad.
80 acres s. w. of Brighton, near proposed railroad.
BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK RESIDENCE, 11 rooms, with lot 100x170, in Irving Park, or will exchange for unimproved lot on North Clark-st. LARKIN & JENKS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORTHWESTERN CAR-shops are selling rapidly, and prices will rise in a few days. All desiring good bargains should call soon; terms one-sixth cash, balance in 4 years. LARKIN & JENKS, southeast corner Clark & Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE—LARKIN & JENKS HAVE ADDED ANother subdivision to their large list of first-class property, 180 lots, one mile from the Normal School, and only four blocks from depot, 25x125 for $200 per lot; $30 cash, balance on long time. Office Room 1, southeast corner of Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR A FEW DAYS, A CHOICE 10-acre tract in Sec. 9, near the great improvements of the Northwestern Railroad Company. Inquire at Room 23, No. 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY 4 miles from the Court House; commutation fare, 6½ cents; large frontage on Humboldt boulevard, Fullerton and Western-avs.; sidewalks have been laid, and trees set out on the entire property; parties looking for homes would do well to visit Maplewood before purchasing; price of lots, from $400 to $600. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State. Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT YOUR ON PRICE, BEAUTIFUL residence and large lot near depot at Irving Park; want an offer; must be sold. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 75 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY; 5, 10, or 15 acres; 30 minutes' from Wells-st. depot; large variety of deciduous and evergreen trees and fruit; splendid location; price low; terms easy. Inquire of A. J. BELL, 56 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—A FINE RESIDENCE near lake shore, only one block from the Great Lake Shore Drive to Chicago; fine shrubbery, grape and strawberry vines, etc., good barn, and other outhouses, 210 feet deep to a 20-foot alley; street 100 feet wide. Will be sold for $1,000 less than value. For further particulars, inquire of ALFRED L. SEWALL, 159 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—12 LOTS, EAST OF STEWART-AV., 1½ block from Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, at $20 per foot. Easy terms. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, 21 acres, three-fourths of a mile south of Normal School, with house; well improved, and all kinds of fruit trees; Blue Island dummy passes the premises ten times a day. Apply to P. J. DUNN, on the premises, Sheridan-av.

FOR SALE—2 NEW AND ELEGANT GOTHIC cottages at Englewood on easy terms. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, $1,500 to $16,000. Also, choice building lots and acre property. ALFRED L. SEWELL & CO., 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS 150 FEET deep; convenient to station, church, and schools, for $15 per foot, on easy terms. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT, ON STEWART-AV., at the Normal School, 5 lots at $20 per foot; 50 feet near Normal, in Bock's first subdivision, at $15 per foot. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50 BY 150, AT CLYDE, TWO miles west of city limits, on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Good school; sidewalks laid; streets cut; side track in. Inquire of W. H. CLARKE, Room 2, Board of Trade.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY AT ENGLEwood, on Wabash and Indiana-avs., 50 or 100 foot lots. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS; ALSO houses and lots in vicinity of Hyde Park Hotel. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ADJOINING NORMAL School Subdivision at Englewood at $1,500 per acre; $17,000 can be made in subdividing this property in twelve months. Terms easy. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRE TRACTS AT CAZENOvia; very desirable and convenient to depots; or will sell 20 acres to parties wishing to subdivide. Call and let us show you the property. RHODES & CLARKE, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK property in lots or blocks. We have some bargains. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

20 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board; fine locality. Half block from Madison-st. cars.

24 BISHOP COURT.—ONE LARGE ROOM furnished, or will be let unfurnished with first-class board. Superior table; prices reasonable.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Monroe.—Furnished front room, with bed-room and large closet, and board, for two gentlemen.

123 WEST MADISON-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished front room to rent, with good board; east side of hall.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY—Furnished room with good board for 1 or 2 gentlemen.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOM WITH board; suitable for one gentleman.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BEST OF BOARD with large furnished room containing two closets and dressing-room, hot and cold water, &c., suitable for small family or 2 gentlemen.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE furnished room to rent, with board.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE) ST., near Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful, family hotel. Excellent table and surprisingly low prices. Double room to two, $12.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—SEVERAL SUITES OF rooms, some elegantly furnished, some unfurnished, with board; house just opened; location and accommodations first-class.

South Side.

8 PARK ROW—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtleman and wife, with board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

384 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED room, suitable for gentleman and wife, with first-class board. Also, room for two gentlemen.

447 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, with first-class rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED room; also, one single room, with good board. Also, a few day-boarders taken. References.

608 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board, to couples or single gentlemen; day board furnished.

665 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED room, with board, for one or two gentlemen, with references.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE ROOM SUITABLE for two persons, with board. Accommodations first-class.

751 WABASH-AV.—UNFURNISHED FRONT room, except carpets, for gentleman and wife, with good board; also a large room for two gentlemen; references required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front alcove room, with all modern improvements, and first class table; references required.

764 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT FURnished or unfurnished, with board. References exchanged.

945 SOUTH STATE-ST., CORNER OF TWENtieth—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with day board, and one with room and board.

SOUTHEAST CORNER INDIANA-AV. AND TWENty-first-st.—A choice suit of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Location and table first-class.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—NEW AND NICEly furnished or unfurnished rooms single and en suite, suitable for gentlemen and ladies, with first-class table board. Can also accommodate a few day-boarders.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, or would rent a well-furnished room, without board; must be first-class. Address S 75, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A GROVER & BAKER OR SINGER family machine, in complete order, good as new, for $25. 338 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine-sts.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 358 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A STEAM CANAL-BOAT, FULL capacity, stone deck, in perfect running order; sure to make money in sand. GEO. P. BAY, 20 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT LOT OF CASES OF cherry drawers, cedar lined to keep out moths. Also some fine mirrors and other fixtures, by R. E. JENKINS, Assignee, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE MEDIUM-SIZED HALL'S SAFE, nearly new; also, office desks and 100 feet of office railing, cheap. E. E. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE ALCOHOL STILL WITH COLumn and worms complete all in good condition, capacity of still 400 gallons. Philadelphia manufacture. For price, address BARBER & HENDERSON, 909 North Broad, Philadelphia.

FOUND.

FOUND—POCKET-BOOK, ON WEDNESDAY morning, in a State-st car, containing a small sum of money. Call at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.

FOUND—ON MICHIGAN-AV., A SQUIRREL COLlar. The owner can have same by calling at HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 253 State-st.

FOUND—FEB. 28, IN FIELD, LEITER & CO.'S retail store, Madison-st., a Morocco portmonnaie, which owner can have by proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN UP MARCH 5, 1873, 1 BAY MARE WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. E. B., 1283 Indiana-av.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND WELL-ESTABLISHED select school, on the South Side. Terms cash, as the principal wishes to leave the city in the spring. Address MADEMOISELLE VINGEOT, Box 61, Chicago Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A PHYSICIAN DESIRING a good location. I have for sale a practice that amounts to $3,000 a year, a small drug store doing a business of $5,000 a year; also a two-story house, 3 years old, cost $3,500, with lot 300 feet front, in a beautiful village in Minnesota. Reasons for selling: having moved to Minnesota three years ago for my health, and now feeling fully restored, I desire to return East to resume an old practice and to form a copartnership with my father. Price, cash, $4,500. Address, or call at Room 23, Burke's European Hotel, for three days, from 10 to 11 a. m., and from 3 to 4 p. m.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY IS open to two respectable, energetic men accustomed to canvassing in the city. Those having a knowledge of the tea trade preferred. Apply to-morrow. HOBSON, WOODS & CO., 408 West Adams-st.

A MAN WANTED TO TAKE THE BUSINESS management of one of the largest and most successful daily and weekly papers in Iowa; a rare opportunity for the right man. Address BUSINESS MANAGER, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS BAR-ROOM AND FIXTURES for sale. Will be sold very cheap. Please apply at 642 State-st.

A FORTUNE FOR A GOOD MAN WITH A CAPITAL of $500. Call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

A WHOLESALE JEWELRY STOCK OF ABOUT $25,000 for sale; all new and well adapted for the market. Sales the last year were $100,000; or would exchange for real estate in or near the city. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE IN Rockford, Ill., at a bargain; doing a fine business, and well located. P. O Drawer 629, Rockford, Ill.

A WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR FIRST-CLASS billiard hall and sample room. Terms cash. Address R 54, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT in good location, for sale. Business established seven years. For particulars and reasons for selling address Z 28, Tribune office.

BANKRUPT SALE—GREAT BARGAIN OFFERED—For sale, the wholesale stock of jewelry, collars, laces, neckties, and bows, and store fixtures, belonging to the estate of Foster & Rosenthal, bankrupts, No. 290 State-st. The inventory may be seen, and the goods examined, by application, immediately, to the undersigned, assignee of said estate, at Room 28, Republic Life Insurance Building, No. 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—THE ADVERTISER WILL sell a half interest in a profitable and legitimate manufacturing business at St. Louis, Mo. Unencumbered, desirable real estate for two-thirds or three-fourths taken in part pay, but it must be at a cash price. Nearly all product is under contract, and for cash, to substantial houses; there is stock and cash enough in the business to run the same easily and successfully. The very best of references required. The remaining partner understands the business, and was formerly a Chicago business-man, whose references are A 1 in this city. The half interest, as it now stands, can be rented at about 20 per cent, and it will pay double this if party will devote his time to same. Apply to BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block, corner LaSalle-st. and Madison.

BILLIARD HALL FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST paying halls in Chicago. Low rent, fine trade, &c. Address R 44, Tribune office.

BANKRUPT SALE—THE STOCK OF TICKING, moss, hair, Excelsior mattresses, spring-beds, upholstery goods, store fixtures, two horses, two wagons, and one buggy, belonging to the estate of Hannum & Copp, bankrupts, No. 289 West Lake-st., is offered for sale at a bargain. Application should be made immediately to the undersigned, at Room No. 28, No. 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago, where an inventory may be seen and goods examined. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, 50 ROOMS, CENTRAL, handsomely furnished, for sale. Terms easy. Apply to J. E. KIMBALL, General Broker, 136 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LAND-STONE quarry, 80 miles from Chicago, close to railroad; first-class stone; $6,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 42 Otis Block.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE—IS ONE OF TWO situated in a growing city of 6,000 inhabitants; best of reasons given for selling. Inquire, for 2 days, at No. 117 Matteson House.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE CHEAP. APPLY AT 230 North Clark-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR COTtage and lot. 434 West Madison-st. (basement.)

LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS SUITABLE for gentleman and lady or two ladies. Profits large, and a good trade; $300. Call at 200 West Madison-st., Room 7, up-stairs.

MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY STORE FOR sale. A good chance to get into business. Inquire at 881 West Lake-st.

MEAT MARKET AND PACKING-HOUSE FOR sale, with fixtures, all complete, for cutting hogs or beef, and doing a good retail business. Will be sold cheap. Apply at 158 Archer-av.

PRINTING OFFICE, IN A GOOD LOCATION, AND nearly new, for sale. Terms easy. To a practical printer, this is a rare opportunity of getting an established business by a moderate outlay of capital. Apply to J. C. AMBLER, 334 Wabash-av., between the hours of 11 and 3 p. m.

STEAM FLOURING-MILL, IN A TOWN OF 9,000 inhabitants, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Mill has seven run of stone, with ample power; cooper-shop and warehouse attached. Fuel cheap; good shipping facilities by Mississippi River and by railroads. Call or address, F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

$150 WILL BUY AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, paying $30 a week. All information given at WILLIAM CRAWSHAW'S, 42 West Madison-st.

$300 CASH, BALANCE IN TRADE, WILL SEcure grocery store in desirable location. J. M. EVERELY, 21 Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TO-MORROW AT 10 O'CLOCK—REGUlar sale of horses, wagons, harness, buggies; 30 head of good horses. Bring in your stock if you want it sold; no charge if not sold at new brick barn, 243 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—A BIG WORK-HORSE. ALSO TWO buggy-horses, cheap. 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MEDIUM SIZE MULES and harness. Can be seen at 52 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND SECond-hand rockaway. W. WALLER, No. 8, 520 State.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS; a first-class business rig; dirt cheap. To be seen at 164 Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 TOP BUGGIES, 1 DEMOcrat, with or without top, 1 square box open buggy, 2 two-seated top carriages, 1 express wagon, 1 of Taylor & Day's light road wagons, at HATHAWAY'S, 349 and 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds; also two second-hand buggies, very cheap; at 261 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, GOOD HORSE, buggy, harness, and blanket, a complete A 1 outfit. Will be sold cheap, owner leaving for Europe. Inquire of R. GREGG, 479 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE GOOD HORSE, ABOUT 6 years old, with a democrat wagon, with two seats, and a harness. Call at Room 4, 187 and 189 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE, DUMP CARTS AND harness to match, in good order, for excavating or railroad work; just the machine to have around your factories, foundries, or stables. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

HAVING PURCHASED THE OMAHA STABLE, I am prepared to receive and board gentlemen's road horses, and will give the best of care for $5 per week. Livery in all its branches. A. D. HALL, corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

NORTHWESTERN LIVERY AND BOARDING Stables, No. 262 Michigan-st., North Side, near Rush-st. bridge. We have first-class accommodation for boarding and sale horses at reasonable prices. Shippers and dealers will find our stables the best located in the city for sale purposes. We are prepared to make favorable contracts with merchants and others for the care and keeping of any given number of horses. Give us a call. Buggies and carriages to let. D. F. DANFORTH & CO.

WANTED—$2,500 TO $4,000 VALUE OF LIVERY stock in exchange for South Side house and lot. Apply to CHURCH, 86 and 88 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A PLATFORM SPRING WAGON IN good order, top preferred; also a nice, stylish business-horse, 15½ to 16 hands; must be cheap for cash. Call on A. HANKINSON, 740 West Lake-st., from 9 to 11, Thursday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

D. N. GRANBIL'S CURE FOR PILES IS THE BEST known remedy in the world. Sold by city druggists and wholesale and retail at 178 West Washington-st. Agents wanted in every county in the United States.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, and single volumes, old magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 214 East Madison-st., or 50 East Harrison-st.

STAMMERING EASILY AND SUCCESSFULLY treated, at any age. Address S 73, Tribune office.

TO CARPENTERS—I WISH TO EXCHANGE SOME desirable suburban lots for a small job of work. 126 Fifth-av., Room 2.

WE ARE MAKING A SPECIALTY OF RENTING this spring; bring in your descriptions if you want to rent. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS TO engage, or to become a partner in some first-class business, grocery and commission preferred; or some other business, if suited, somewhere on the South Side, between the river and Madison-st.; it must be a legitimate, paying business; none but a substantial party need answer; state full particulars. Address Box 182 Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY OF REfinement would like to become acquainted with a gentleman of means (widower preferred), who would be willing to assist her in business. All must be strictly confidential. Address Z 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTIES DESIRING TO PURCHASE real estate to call at 125 South Clark-st., Room 30, and procure one of Shinns' Real Estate Journals, containing a list of property for sale.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—THE BEST THING FOR agents in the market; demand unlimited; used in every household; profits 300 per cent; county agents, send for particulars. E. P. BECK, 421 South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, FOR several fast-selling articles; $3 to $8 a day easily made. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Room 8.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN, CITY, and county in the United States, with capital of $5 to $20, to sell the best staple article ever thrown before the public. Agents can make $250 per month. Address or call on GEO. J. JOHNSON, 581 South Halsted-st., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CORLISS ENGINE, 125 HORSE-power, and pair boilers 16 ft x 60 inch; all in perfect order and good as new. Apply to HOLTSLANDER, RANDALL & DANIELS, 285 Carroll-st.

FOR SALE—A 14-INCH DOUBLE CYLINDER, iron-framed, Geo. Grant Scoring machine, 2 sets matcher heads, with patent header attached; ½ cash, balance in lumber, cash, and doors or sash. Address B. F. FERGUSON, 445 Catharine-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 209 WEST Madison-st.—The third and fourth floors of 117 South Franklin-st., cheap. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—193 EAST LAKE-ST., 20x100; 28 FIFTH-av., 20x40, joining together. Stock and fixtures of saloon and restaurant for sale. Owner will retire from business.

TO RENT—BASEMENT IN 143 MONROE-ST.
Basement in 145 Monroe-st.
Basement in 139 Monroe-st.
Store, 20x82, finely finished, with vault.
Store, 25x82, suitable for light jobbing.
AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 189 WEST Madison-st.; best location in city for dentist or any light business. Also, 4 rooms corner Halsted and Madison. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 349 STATE-ST. 20X130 FEET, 30 ft. 3 stories; fine location for any kind of business. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—ROOM 20x50, WITH POWER. INQUIRE on premises, second floor, 240 Madison-st. SHNEIDEWEND, LEE & CO.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—IN THE IMMEDIATE VIcinity of Canal-st. and Washington, a warehouse containing three lofts and office; suitable for any heavy business, such as hardware, crockery, oil, wool, etc. Address S 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$50—STORE AND LIVING ROOMS ON Halsted near Jackson-st; good location, cheap. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PROPOSALS WANTED FOR LEASING a brick building for storage or manufacturing purposes, which, for a good tenant, will be built by May 1, on Meridian-st., in rear of 128 West Washington-st., size 25x80 feet, or to suit lessee. Apply, until March 15, to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—A LARGE WAGON AND BLACKSMITH shop, at Goodland, Newton County, Ind., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, on favorable terms, for one or more years. Two complete sets of blacksmiths tools and all the appurtenances of a wagon shop. A good stock of dry lumber and a small stock of iron for sale cheap. A rare opportunity for a live mechanic. Possession given immediately. Address G. W. BALL, Goodland, Ind.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART OF 116 AND 118 South Franklin-st., for wholesale or manufacturing business. Has all modern improvements and will be rented low to responsible parties. R. M. OUTHET, 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT power; also offices. Inquire at H. DISSTON & SONS' Saw Works, Lind Block, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT—McCORMICK'S OLD REAPER FACtory. The McCormick reaper factory and grounds, with engine, boilers, shafting, and belts. Also foundry, with engine, blower, and two cupolas. Also dock on river of 470 feet. Apply at 82 North Sheldon-st., or at New Reaper Works, corner Western and Blue Island-avs. C. H. McCORMICK.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND CONVENIENT ROOM on second floor, 22 by 150 feet deep, 51 South Canal-st. Inquire at Phenix Printing office third floor, same building.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BASEMENT NO. 195 AND 197 East Lake-st., 40x185, under the Government Goods Depot Building. Apply up-stairs, on second floor.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by month, week, or night, in one of the pleasantest parts of the city. Apply at Jenks' Building, 10 and 12 Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND basement house, on Wabash-av., north of Twenty-second-st.; ten rooms; all modern improvements. House furnished, and furniture for sale; the purchase of carpets (all new) and a few other articles only, necessary to secure a lease. An acceptable party might make an arrangement to board a gentleman and wife in payment. Address E 40, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES, 2-STORY and basement; nicely finished; very desirable location. Convenient to cars, and a short distance from Lincoln Park. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, 302 Walnut-st.; water, bath-room, &c.; possession immediately. MARTIN BROS. & CO., 128 and 130 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM COTTAGE HOUSE ON GARIbaldi-st., just south of Twenty-sixth-st.; $25 per month. W. T. NOBLE & CO., 76 VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—AN EXCELLENT SUITE OF FURnished rooms, suitable for man and wife, or four single gentlemen. Inquire of janitor, Room 42, Parker's Block, northeast corner Madison and Halsted-sts., over Home National and Mechanics' Banks.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS FOR $12, AND 3 ROOMS FOR $15 per month, in the brick building No. 130 West Randolph-st. Inquire at No. 120 West Randolph-st., Room No. 2.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT CORNER room, for one or two gentlemen; brick house; 41 South Carpenter-st., one door from Washington.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, over dancing rooms 575 State-st. First-class board in building, if desired. Apply in dining-room.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM 105 WEST RANDOLPH-st. Apply at Room 40.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM ON second floor. Also, one single room. 336 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENtlemen only. 245 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NO. 19 CHARLES-PLACE, 20 ROOMS and basement; a first-class mechanics' boarding-house. Cheap rent and long lease to a good tenant. J. REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS; FURNITURE for sale; 252 West Washington-st. Apply p. m.

TO RENT—THE FINE BUILDING 475 WABASH-av., excellently adapted for a first-class boarding-house. Apply at the building to PECKHAM & BROWN.

TO RENT—DWELLING, 60 NORTH SANGAMON-st., 7 rooms, water, etc., newly fitted up; possession immediate; by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 689 WEST MONROE-ST., corner of Honore, containing nine rooms, with closets, water, and gas, near to street cars. Apply No. 687 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, A COTTAGE OF six rooms, 59 East Hinsdale-st., between Pine and Rush.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID BARGAIN—HOUSE AND furniture for sale. New house; nine rooms; very convenient. Household and kitchen furniture; carpets, Brussels and ingrain, but little used. Everything about as good as new. Being obliged to sell, will do so at a sacrifice. Call and see, from 10 a. m. till 2 p. m., 66 North Ann-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—FIVE CHOICE RESIDENCES; prices $700, $1,200, $2,000, $3,000, and $3,000—the latter is worth $150,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 10 COTtage-place, at $65 per month. Apply next door for key.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT parlor, for single gentlemen on the South or West Side, without board; private family preferred. Best references given. Address immediately S 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping, or small cottage, for gentleman and wife, no children. Address F. J. BRYARLY, 345 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, not more than four blocks from the corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Address, inclosing stamp for answer, F H, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF SEVEN OR eight rooms, east of State-st., by a gentleman and wife; rent not to exceed $50 per month; sure pay and a first-class tenant. Address for one week, C H S, 665 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND WIFE (NO children), 4 or 5 nice rooms or cottage, for housekeeping; no objections to buying some furniture if reasonable. Address S 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, CENtrally located, for a young lady alone. Address, giving location and price, N 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR MY OWN OCCUPANcy, a residence of about 12 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on the South Side. GEO. H. ROZET, 414 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF THREE, 1st of May, a small house or cottage east of State and north of Thirty-fifth-st., containing gas and water. Address O 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE A GOOD TENANT for a good house, furnished, between Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts., Wabash-av. and the lake. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 FIRST-CLASS houses near Union Park, or on North Dearborn or LaSalle-sts., south of North-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLOOR WITH STEAM power, 25x100 ft, or two rooms 25x50 or wider, on the West Side, in a good business locality. Address A. HANKINSON, 740 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE NUMEROUS APplications for houses and small stores by good tenants. Better prices can be secured now than later, as owners are now generally holding for sale. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH FOR FURNITURE—ALL PERSONS HAVing furniture which they wish converted into cash immediately, either at public or private sale, are requested to call on, or address BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers and Brokers, 188 East Madison-st., Room 3.

FURNITURE—CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITES, etc., etc., on instalments, at cash prices. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 352 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC., WANTED, FOR cash. Entire household stock bought, to any amount. Letters receive prompt attention. Address I J, 361 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SET OF SECOND-HAND BEDROOM furniture. Must be cheap. Address, stating particulars, N 47, Tribune office.

6,267 YOUNG MARRIED PERSONS INVITED to examine the Empire Parlor Bedstead; seven styles, all sizes; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, and office; occupies only one-fourth the space of an ordinary bedstead. N. B.—The "Empire Office Desk" now ready. Combines both a low and high desk, at which two can write at once, and is convertible instantly into a perfect bed. On installments of $10 a month. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 352 West Madison-st.

LOST.

LOST—WEDNESDAY, 5TH INST., A CHECK FOR $180 and some cents, payable to the order of J. J. E., at the Assistant Treasurer's office at New York. This check will be of no use to any person, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning same to the Cashier at the Tribune office.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, AT Michigan-av. Baptist Church, or between that and the Twenty-second-st. I. C. R. R. depot, a gold ear-ring. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 25 River-st.

LOST—THE BOTTOM OF AN EAR-RING, WITH two gold loops, three pendants attached. Liberal reward will be paid if returned to 1055 State-st.

LOST—$100 REWARD—THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, double, smooth-case, stem-winding Frodsham watch, with monogram A. G. L. on case; lost on State-st. cars. The above reward paid and no questions asked by returning to F. L. FAKE, 88 East Washington-st.

LOST—A BROWN MARE (PONY), 6 TO 9 YEARS old, known by crooked fore-legs and wound on the left breast. Can be delivered against good gratification at 231 Black Hawk-st., near Clybourn.

STRAYED—FROM MY STABLE, ON EAGAN-AV., on the morning of March 4, a dark-bay mare, weight about 1,000 pounds, long mane and tail, and in fair condition. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning her to 809 State-st. or 297 Egan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 21 YEARS of age to act as entry clerk; must write a good hand and be quick at figures; salary moderate first year, but will be increased annually. Address in applicant's handwriting, JOHN SMITH, 162 State-st., giving references and names of present or former employers, if any. Applications by mail only will receive attention.

WANTED—CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, SALESmen, porters, waiters, drivers, firemen, brakemen, and laborers; also, office clerk with $150. 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS OF age, a good penman and quick at figures. SIBLEY, ENDICOTT & CO., 48 and 50 South Water-st.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER ACQUAINTED WITH commission accounts; must be correct and quick in figures; one who writes a plain, handsome hand, at a small salary first six months. Address in own handwriting, care carrier "No. 8," Chicago Post-Office.

Trades.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL TANNER OR CURrier, with from $2,000 to $3,000 capital, to take an interest in a small tannery in the country; business well-established, hides cheap, and tanning material easily obtained. Inquire of H. H. CHANDLER & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Agency, 89 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS—A man to run a small, one-set woolen mill; must have a practical knowledge of carding, weaving, and dyeing. Address EVANSON & BRO., Columbia City, Ind.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS SKETCHERS TO sketch farm scenes. Apply Friday at 62 and 64 West Lake-st., WARNER & BEERS' office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman; permanent situation to the right man. W. A. FURBER, Exchange Building.

WANTED—SHINGLERS AT CORNER FORTY-third-st. and Langley, to shingle three houses. G. L. DANLY & SONS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAP-MOUNTER AND colorer, by FROST & McLENNAN, City Surveyors, Room 29, Morrison Block.

WANTED—A GOOD TURNER; ONE WHO UNderstands turning R. C. bedposts, &c. Also two or three cabinet and wood-seat chair makers. Address at once J. F. ATKINSON, Appleton, Wis.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A MOULDING-MAchine. H. S. CARTER & CO., 144 and 146 Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER, TEAMSTER, ONE Porter, and one man with $150 for a good paying established business, at CRAWSHAW'S, 42 West Madison-st.

WANTED—7 GOOD, SOBER, ACTIVE MEN, TO-day; good pay and light work. 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO WORK IN A BARber-shop and bathing-rooms, at 598½ State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR THE DINING-room. Apply at once to F. T. CROXON, Transit House, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER TO canvass the city for subscriptions for the FREEMASON, published by George Frank Gouley, St. Louis, Mo. None but Masons or Masons' widows need apply. Apply in person to S. N. KERR, General Agent, at Matteson House, from 9 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—CANVASSER TO SOLICIT ADVERtisements for a daily paper. A good man can do well. Inquire for HARRY, Academy of Music.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, IN CITY AND country, to take the money for Prof. Henry's Non-Explosive for kerosene oil, and other goods used in every household; demand unlimited, and 400 per cent profit allowed. A. RAY, Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN fancy goods, to canvass the city. One that can speak German preferred. Call at 272 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN WITH experience in the tobacco business, and an acquaintance in Northern Illinois and Iowa. Address E 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AT OUR OFFICE, MUST be a superior penman, and willing to work cheap. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 Madison.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE SALESMAN, WITH $300 cash, to go to St. Louis and control the trade of a fast-selling article to the hardware trade; none but those that mean business need call. Apply to J. F. KLINGLESMITH & CO., corner Jefferson and Harrison-sts., Clark's carpenter-shop.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS A LARGE ACquaintance in this city to introduce a specialty; right one can make money. S 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT and sewing-machine canvassers to call on A. STONE, 156 State-st., between 8 and 10 a. m. and 1 and 2 p. m., and learn the extra inducements now offered to men that want to make money.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT SMART BOY TO work about the house and make fires; must bring references. Apply at 1180 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO ENTIRE PROTESTANT FAMIlies can find immediate employment, with house-room and everything furnished, at 28 North Canal-st.

WANTED—GOOD, WIDE-AWAKE MEN CAN make from $3 to $5 a day. Call on BANGS & CO., Vermont Block, Room 20, Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, INTELLIGENT BOY AS cashier; must write and figure well, and come well recommended for honesty. Apply at 116 West Madison-st.; shoe store.

WANTED—A LAWYER OF ABILITY, AND ENgage in the practice of law in Chicago, also in preparing briefs and opinions. Address LAWYER, Legal News office.

WANTED—A PERSON TO ENGAGE IN THE LIVE stock and commission business. Address LIVE STOCK, Inter-Ocean office.

WANTED—100 WOOD-CHOPPERS, FOR INDIANA and Ohio; also, 25 Scandinavian farm-hands. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—THIS FORENOON—TWO EXPERIenced salesmen. BRADLEY & CO., corner Carroll and Hoyne-sts.

WANTED—200 CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA AND Michigan; 10 farm hands; 2,000 railroad laborers and mechanics for the South Pacific. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A PARTY TO SELL CHEAP CITY lots, in and near city, to mechanics, clerks, etc.; big commission to a good man. Address R 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, MAY WORK NEAR home, a public speaker, with conveyance; a revival clergyman preferred. Address E. MILLER, Box 91, Red Oak, Iowa.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT chambermaid; one who is accustomed to waiting on table. Apply at 1180 Indiana-av.

WANTED—ALL OUR OLD GIRLS SEEKING SITuations to come to our office, as situations in hotels, restaurants, etc., are getting more plenty. STAR Employment Office, 126 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD AND COMPETENT COOK, washer, and ironer. References required. Apply at 167 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN COOK AND DO general housework. Inquire at 8 Rush-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN TO DO housework in a suburban village; wages liberal. Call at 10 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, AT NO. 243 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, scrub, laundry, dining-room, and chamber girls, at WM. CRAWSHAW'S, 42 West Madison-st.

WANTED—COOKS, SEAMSTRESSES, AND GIRLS for all kinds of work, at Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st., corner Union.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK FOR FAMILY OF three; must be first-class; American, English, German, or Norwegian preferred. Inquire 822 Indiana-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a small family. Apply at 44 South May-st., between Madison and Washington.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; good wages, no small children; references required. Apply at 66 Eighteenth-st., between Michigan and Prairie-avs.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK-court, girls for families at Lake Forest, Oak Park, and Riverside. Also girls to do housework in the city. References wanted.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 876½ INDIANA-AV., near Eighteenth-st., who can give good references. Call this morning.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN DOING GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 320 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS, OF EVERY NATIONALity, for all kinds of housework; families can be supplied with good help, at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK (NO WASHing), for a private family, near the northern limits. Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 265 Chicago-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, COOK, WASHER, and ironer, and a second girl. Call at 187 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Must be a good washer and ironer. 235 Walnut-st.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING HOUSE—A GIRL to assist in the dining room. 759 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO CARE for a babe 8 months old, to sew and be generally useful. Will be required to accompany family out of town during the summer; no menial work; will be treated as one of the family. Inquire 131 and 133 Lake-st., near Clark.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for my family of three (3) persons, at Maywood, only ten miles—thirty minutes' ride from city, on Galena R. R. Good wages paid to a good girl who will stay and suit. Apply at once to J M S, 250 South Water-st.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS, COOK, DINING-room, and kitchen girls. Apply at 121 West Lake-st., Lincolnshire House.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL FOR general housework in a family of six; good wages to a capable girl. 742 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ALSO, SECOND girl for private boarding-house. References required. 233 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Good wages. 1504 Indiana-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—30 FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS ON THE Wheeler & Wilson machine that understand shirt-making. COYLE & DICKINSON, 209 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER AT BROWN'S Pattern Rooms, 290 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOOK-FOLDERS. APply to S. WILSON, Adams-st. and Fifth-av.

WANTED—2 APPRENTICES TO LEARN HAIR business, at Mrs. SMITH'S, 9 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET-NURSE. APPLY at 811 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO TAKE care of a child. Apply at 127 Wabansia-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—BLONDE WHITE HAT AND SACQUE McVicker's Theatre Tuesday night. Gentleman you noticed on your left front row would like to know if he is not an old acquaintance. Address A. T., No. 5.75, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MR. CARTWRIGHT: IF YOU ARE in the city, why do you not call on your friend who is waiting patiently to see you?

PERSONAL—JOHN, COME BACK; YOU HAVE the key. I am at home. MARY.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had experience in mercantile and banking business as bookkeeper, etc. for several years, and gives No. 1 city references. Address G 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale or retail hat store, as shipping-clerk, good marker, and willing to work; best of recommendations from New York; terms low. Please call, or address to No. 3 Myrick-av; call for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS shipping clerk or salesman, in city or country; speaks German and English. S 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, invoice, or shipping clerk. Unexceptionable references furnished. Address T 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT grocery clerk. City references given. Address, for a few days, T 86, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SOAP-maker. Address P. O. Drawer G, Mishawaka, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BRICK MANUFACturers—A foremanship is wanted by a man that has had several years experience, in the city or country. Address S, 139 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS miller and stone dresser. Address J. SEARS, 72 West Van-Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A BREWER, FORMERLY an articled pupil in a leading brewery in England, and subsequently manager, wants a position as under brewer, &c. Address S 86, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family by a young man (English) who will make himself generally useful. Good references. Address N 40, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (SWEDE) of sober, industrious character, with first-class city references, wants a place as janitor or sexton; will do his best to suit employers. Call for a week at 114 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUSINESS YOUNG man not afraid of work in a wholesale or retail grocery; good city recommendations. Address T R, 319 West Harrison-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—A PARTY WISHES TO engage in some established house on a salary or furnish a small capital and take an interest. Would prefer the produce and commission business or outside collections; the best of references given. Address JAMES T. ALLEN, 103 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A NIGHT WATCHMAN in a bank or wholesale house, by a perfectly reliable man; can give the very best of city reference. Address S 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WILLING TO make himself generally useful. Address J. B. W., 67 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL, EITHER IN Kansas, Arkansas, or Texas, for wholesale drug or liquor house. Address, stating terms, &c., MILLEN CLAYTON, care S. S. Meddis & Co., Louisville, Ky.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO cook, wash, and iron, in a private family, or to do general housework; good references given. 118 East Erie-st., in the rear. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, as cook, or to do washing and ironing; references given if required. 437 State-st. Apply for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMan, to do general housework in a small private family. Apply at 238 Butterfield-st., corner Twenty-fifth.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, IN A private family, one to cook, wash, and iron, and one to do up-stairs work and plain sewing, or second work. Apply at 119 West Johnston-st. South Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Call at 340 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, to take care of a baby or do up-stairs work. Apply, for three days, at 633 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A private family or to do light up-stairswork and sew; can furnish machine; first-class references. Call at 33 Third-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES OR BOARDing-houses in want of help can find some of the best at Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 265 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress and second girl, or to do general housework. Apply at 186 West Harrison-st. Best city references.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A SECOND GIRL IN A private family. Please call or address 321 Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; references given. Please call at 314 South Morgan-st., up-stairs, in front part, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 200 GIRLS WITH references from former employers from 1 to 5 years. Ladies, remember our office is the only reliable one in the city, as we have established a prominent business to give satisfaction, and not to speculate upon. 126 West Monroe, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE NORwegian girl, to do every kind of sewing by machine and hand, in families; will go out by the day. Address E. SEEKUNS, 279 Erie-st., corner Elizabeth.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF THOROUGH ability and responsibility, who desires to secure the position of housekeeper in a first-class hotel. Can give the best of references. Address R 42, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE INVAlid nurse, disengaged. Address E. H. M., 121 West Jackson-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FIVE AND A HALF ACRES very choice suburban property, beautifully located, part grove, worth $4,000. Encumbered for $1,500. For balance would take good lots, diamonds, or other desirable property.
HOLMES & RICH, 18 Exchange Building.

FOR EXCHANGE—INSIDE IMPROVED PROPerty, paying 10 per cent in rentals, to exchange for an unincumbered farm in Central Illinois of 200 acres or over. HOLMES & RICH, 18 Exchange Building.

FOR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL FARMS IN ILLInois to sell or exchange for desirable city property. HOLMES & RICH, 18 Exchange Building.

GOOD 10-ROOM HOUSE, NEARLY NEW, LARGE lot, in Hyde Park, one block from station, worth $8,000, less $3,000 encumbrance, due in two years; will trade for good mortgage or other property. Address, with particulars, S 77, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A NO. 1 HORSE AND NEW buggy and harness for a lot on South Side; will pay balance in cash. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, 63 McGregor-st.

TO EXCHANGE—PARTIES WANTING TO EXchange good notes, well secured and real estate, at cash price, please look at business for sale in St. Louis under Business Chances. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block, corner LaSalle-st. and Madison.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—FARM of 420 acres finely improved; wood and water, high, rolling land, near station on the Dixon Air Line Railroad 40 miles west from Chicago. This farm is in perfect order, all good arable land, and one of the finest farms in Kane Co.; free of incumbrance. City property of a good character taken in exchange at fair rates, and a light incumbrance assumed and some money. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE PREMISES 43 TWENty-sixth-st., consisting of lot 60x120 feet, house of 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, furnace, &c.; barn for 3 horses and carriage room, for a first-class house and barn and smaller lot, located between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fifth-sts., and State-st. and the lake. Apply to or address S. A. IRISH, 224 South Water-st.

WANTED—SUBURBAN PROPERTY OR CHEAP city lots for well-located Iowa prairie; Government titles. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN WITH from $10,000 to $25,000 to join an experienced banker, to establish a bank in Colorado; climate is particularly recommended for persons troubled with throat or lung difficulties. For full particulars and references address, this week, R 17, Tribune office.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC AND ALL OTHER CHICAGO bankrupt insurance companies; claims cashed at highest price, by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INSURANCE POLICIES—MUTUAL Security, $2,500; Commercial, $2,000; Merchants', $3,000; Equitable, $2,500; Chicago Fireman's, $2,000; Germania, $2,000. Dealers make us an offer. O. LIPPINCOTT, Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

I HAVE TWO SUMS OF $10,000 EACH, TO LOAN for 5 years at 9 per cent, upon choice real estate security. NORMAN C. PERKINS, Solicitor, Rooms 13, 14 and 14, Kendall's Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, 3 to 5 years time. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 9, Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 186 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED COLLATERals, in amounts and time to suit. Real estate and commercial paper bought. W. M. WILLNER, 11 Otis Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—NOW ON HAND, TO BE INvested in good city real estate securities. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS—I HAVE IN HAND sums of $3,000, $7,000, and $12,000 to loan for 5 years on first-class Chicago property. I shall also have in the course of this month another sum of from $5,000 to $10,000, and on the 1st of April a sum of $20,000. NORMAN C. PERKINS, Solicitor, Rooms 12, 13, and 14, Kendall Building.

TO LOAN—5 YEARS, 9 PER CENT INTEREST, $12,000 on first-class property. Apply at my house before 10 a. m. or after 7 p. m. OLIVER BESLY, 41 South Carpenter-st.

TO LOAN—$200 TO $400, ON DIAMONDS, OR other good collaterals, which can be put in safe. Apply to TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

$2,000 ON HAND TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security. McKINNON & MARSH, 136 Clark-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. ALEX. S. PALMER, 94 Washington-st., Room 17.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 281 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, Business and Medical Medium, 290 West Madison-st.

MADAME PARIS, THE WONDERFUL GYPSY, late of New York—Consultations, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. (Sundays excepted). Fee 50 cents. No gentlemen admitted. 249 West Madison-st., Room 45, upper floor.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; REPAIRING and Tuning promptly attended to at No. 259 East Randolph-st., by J. P. PRESTON.

PIANOS TO RENT, AND THE RENT APPLIED IF purchased; also, for sale on monthly payments, lowest prices in the city. S. GOULD & SON, 12 Cottage Grove-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOT, 50x100 FEET, ON CLARK-ST., near Harrison. LYON & ROBINSON, Room 12, southeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

THE FAR WEST.

Cold Weather---Indian Lodges---Mountain Fare---Trappers and Their Wives.

The Game of Ni-u-witz---Petrified Grizzlies---A Queer Fossil---Catching Wolves.

A Trapper's Cabin---Superabundance of Electricity---Anecdote of Gen. Jackson.

Loss and Recovery of a Keg of Whisky---Digging Out a Fox.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BLACK'S FORK, Wyoming Ter., Feb. 12, 1873.

Thus far this winter there has been no remarkably unpleasant weather in the mountains, though the mercury in the thermometer has been down to

FORTY DEGREES BELOW ZERO,—

a greater degree of cold than I ever experienced before. Neither has there been any great amount of snow, though, within the last few days, several drifts have been formed, which are very deep. Most of the roads have been kept open without difficulty, and I have heard of but few cases of extreme suffering. The fact is, people who live in the Rocky Mountains have had so much experience that they make their preparations beforehand, and are thus enabled to withstand all kinds of disagreeable weather with comparative ease. Even the dressed buffalo-skin lodges used by the Indians are not uncomfortable, as they are generally hid away in some nook, well sheltered from the wind, and surrounded with a dense thicket of bushes. These lodges, called by the Shoshonee or Snake Indians

GAN-NIES,

are made with a great deal of care and ingenuity, the seams being water-tight, and the portion of the lodge resting on the ground well banked up. The long lodge-poles cross each other at the top, on the outside of the lodge, and there is space enough left for the smoke to make its escape, the fire being in the centre of the *gan-ny*.

In looking at some of them, I have often had brought to my mind the behavior of Kabibonokka, the wild and cruel North-Wind:

And at night Kabibonokka
To the lodge came, wild and wailing,
Heaped the snow in drifts about it,
Shouted down into the smoke-flue,
Shook the lodge-poles in his fury
Flapped the curtain of the doorway.

So it is all through the winter; the wind howls about the lodges and mountain-tops, and sweeps through the gorges and along the water-courses. If there is "a nipping and an eager air" inside, it is invigorating, and dried buffalo-meat is eaten with great relish. Meantime the red-skins sit quietly around,

STOWING AWAY THEIR RATIONS

noiselessly, thankful to think they are so well off. It must not be supposed, however, that dried buffalo-meat is the only food of the Indians. In this season, there are plenty of large, white rabbits (sometimes called jackass-rabbits, from the immense size of their ears), which the Indians kill and stew up, making a savory and wholesome dish. Sage-hens are also plentiful, and these, too, go toward helping fill the larder. Of course, the Indians who are in daily communication with the whites are plentifully supplied with everything necessary. But their own customs are very dear to them, and they are by no means anxious to change them for those of the pale-faces. There are many deer, mountain-sheep, elk, and antelope, in the thick woods on the mountain-sides; and the Indian hunters manage to get their full share of them. Under these circumstances, there is little danger of their suffering from hunger, and all of them appear to be in good condition. They are great meat-eaters, but, when occasion offers, do full justice to bread and corn-meal.

Above all, they are fond of

SUGAR AND COFFEE,

and no Western man or woman drinks his or her coffee with greater relish than the native-American denizens of the forests and mountains. It really does one good to see them smack their lips over a steaming tin-cupfull of coffee; they enjoy it beyond measure in their quiet way, and linger over it in the fondest manner. Unquestionably, God might have made a better berry than the coffee-berry, but unquestionably God never did make a better berry than the coffee-berry. I know this has been said about the strawberry, but Western Americans place strawberries in the second rank.

In early times, the white trappers and hunters took unto themselves

INDIAN WIVES,

and this custom is still kept up. It is no uncommon thing, in this mountainous region, to find a white man and a squaw who have a numerous progeny of half-breed children growing up around them. These children are active and quick-witted, and their descendants will go toward making up our highland population. The squaws make good and faithful wives, and, so far as their knowledge goes, good mothers. They seem to enjoy life, and, in their gambling games, get thoroughly excited. The women have games of their own, and no man interferes with them in any way. The game seems to be somewhat like the old play of the children, called "Button, button, who's got the button?" During the whole game, all the women sing together the most lively air I have ever heard among the savages, and all are eager for the possession of the grand prize, which consists of beads and bead-work, scissors, money, needles, thread, and a hundred other things dear to the feminine heart. The children, too, are anxious lookers-on; and he who supposes the Indians never enjoy themselves ought to see them engaged in this game, where their whole souls appeared to be absorbed in pleasurable excitement. It is called

NI-U-WITZ,

the Game of Hand; and, while it is going on, a woman, at either end of the two rows of players, beats on the poles which separate them with all their might, keeping time to the music, and increasing the enthusiasm as much as possible.

Some of the young squaws are handsome, black-eyed creatures, with masses of raven hair, who would attract attention anywhere. Their bright-colored blankets set off their charms to the greatest advantage, and they appear modest and decorous enough. For a long time I was of opinion that there was no such thing as a handsome Indian girl, but in this I was greatly mistaken,—some of them being

VERY FAIR TO LOOK UPON.

They break early in life, and the old women look like the veriest hags. The young girls have all the playful little ways of their fairer sisters, and the little ones have their dolly papooses, the same as white children. Human nature, after all, is a good deal the same everywhere, and a little observation among savages shows that they are governed by the same passions and impulses that we are, though wild and untamed. A love of ease, and a contempt for hard work, are by no means confined to the red-skins.

THE UINTAH RANGE OF MOUNTAINS

now, while everything is covered with snow, is one of the most magnificent sights on this continent. The solid ice-crust on the summits shines like silver, while the shadows on the sides are dark and boldly defined. The gorges and foot-hills are clothed with the deep-green foliage of the pines, and the sources of the water-courses are clearly discernible in different directions.

Some years ago, an old trapper discovered what he called the

PETRIFIED REMAINS OF A GRIZZLY BEAR,

and, going to one of the settlements, told of his discovery, and boasted considerably over it. Some people were incredulous; when, in order to prove to them that what he said was true, he brought in a large sackful of the petrified bones. There they were, sure enough, and some geologist declared they were the remains of an animal which was something like a hippopotamus. Since that time the geologists have been prowling round, and some of their discoveries have been funny enough,—although we all know it will not do to make fun of scientific men. It is said that one of the animals discovered by one of them was like nothing in the heavens above or the earth beneath; it was new, although very old, and, upon the whole,

PERFECTLY ASTOUNDING.

The geologist was in ecstacies; his fortune was made; and he would henceforth take his place among the *savans*. But directly another geologist came along who was wonderfully struck with the appearance of the fossil. He looked at it carefully for some time, and then inquired if it had all been put together correctly.

"Oh, yes," replied the first; "there can be no doubt about it, and I have already named it."

Geologist number two then took out his penknife, and commenced cutting away at the fossil, when it was discovered that the head had been put

ON THE WRONG END

of the spine; or, in other words, it was fastened on where erstwhile hung the pachyderm's tail, and the bones of the tail were doing duty in front.

This was a sad letting down, but head and tail changed places, and now the old veteran of the eocene period is doing yeoman's service in the cause of science.

This is almost equal to the reported

DISCOVERY OF THE YELLOWSTONE LAKE,

two years ago, which was, in reality, discovered by Milton Sublette, and for years and years was known as Sublette's Lake, as any one can see by looking at the map which was made for the more recent editions of the book describing Lewis and Clark's trip across the Continent in 1804, '5, and '6. *Vive la humbug!*

But it will not do to underrate

THE GEOLOGISTS

too much, for, the truth is, they have made some wonderful discoveries in the Rocky Mountain region. Every summer they are delving about in the valleys and on the hill-sides, and have added many rare and curious things to their museums. They are indefatigable workers, and thoroughly devoted to the pursuits of their favorite science. Odd-toed pachyderms, turtles, sloths, and lizards are unearthed by them, which, through the lapse of time, have become turned into solid stone. With hammer and bag, they search over the whole range of country, and seem never so happy as when pounding the accumulated rubbish of ages off their beloved fossils.

A day or two since, a couple of trappers caught

A LARGE GRAY WOLF

in one of their traps, and proceeded to take him out of it, as they wished to keep him alive until they could get him to their cabin, where he would be warm and easily skinned. In order to loosen him, one of the men put a large forked stick over his neck, and pinned him down to the ground. His leg was released from the trap, and they proceeded to put some ropes round his neck. In so doing, however, the wolf, who was a powerful fellow, gave a sudden wrench, freeing himself, and, at the same time, biting a huge piece out of the leg of one of the trappers. He then

RAN WITH ALL HIS MIGHT,

with one leg hanging which had been broken in the trap. The dogs opened after him full tilt, but he struck into the bushes, and, in a short time, made his escape.

The trappers were very indignant at this escape, and the one who was bitten declared "He was the dod-blamedest cuss that ever he struck."

For my part, I was glad to see the wolf get away, and, although I did what I could to encourage the dogs, was heartily pleased when he disappeared among the dense bunches of willow.

We helped the limping trapper home,—he all the way venting his wrath against the whole tribe of wolves, and declaring he would yet get even with them; and, from what I know of him, I have no doubt he will do so; though, from the immense pile of wolf-skins he has on hand, I think it was the wolf's turn to get even.

The cabin occupied by these trappers, which is on one of the forks of Green River, is

FILLED WITH PELTRIES,

—there being piles of beaver, otter, mink, deer, wolf, and badger skins. It has a regular old-fashioned appearance, which is most gratifying to a true hunter; while all about are hanging the stately antlers of the monarchs of forests the and glens, who have been brought down by the rifles of these sturdy mountaineers.

This region is pleasant, though at times the wind blows so that it almost takes the hair off a man's head. The snow drifts about here and there, in immense piles, and, what is remarkable,

IT WILL NOT PACK.

In other words, it lies so loose that a man stepping on it does not stop until his foot has touched the ground. This is the reason why traveling in these mountains is so difficult during the winter-season. Old settlers are very careful how they go about, as there is danger of getting lost in the drifts.

But it is remarkably healthy, and

ELECTRICITY ABOUNDS EVERYWHERE.

When a man touches his blankets, during the dark nights, a stream of fire follows his fingers, and at every point there are electric flashes. These are not inconvenient, as might at first appear, but seem to send a healthy glow and elasticity through the system, which it is impossible to describe. Men need no artificial stimulants, though truth compels me to say they have not been entirely done away with. The air is fresh and buoyant, surcharged with oxygen, which sends the blood bounding to the fingers' ends. In all the world there is not a more healthy and invigorating climate.

I conversed some time ago with an old man who, in his youth, had served under Gen. Jackson, and who had a great admiration for him. The conversation brought to mind

AN ANECDOTE OF HIM

which I heard Mr. Healy, the great artist, tell. It appears that Mr. Healy was commissioned by Louis Philippe, King of the French, to paint several portraits, and, among the rest, that of Gen. Jackson.

The artist proceeded to the Hermitage, near Nashville, where he found the old lion lone and feeble. He waited upon him, and made his errand known, and asked if he could paint his portrait. The old hero looked at him a moment, and then in low, deep, measured tones, replied:

"Not for all the Kings in Christendom!"

This seemed to put a stop to all further operations, and Mr. Healy retired. He met Mrs. Donaldson, and told her that he feared his mission would be unsuccessful. She told him to wait, and she would visit the General, and see what could be done. She went to him, and asked him, "Father, won't you have your portrait painted?"

He looked at her quietly, saying, "Will it please you, my daughter?"

She replied that it would, when the old man replied, "If it will please you, it shall be done."

And it was done, and was the last picture ever painted of Jackson. The portrait, made somewhat younger, was, years afterwards, transferred to canvas by the same artist in Chicago, in the famous picture of Jackson that now adorns the President's house in Washington.

Formerly the trades used to have their supplies sent in by way of Taos, in New Mexico, on pack-mules. Alcohol was sent in kegs, and, after being fairly diluted with water, was sold to the Indians and trappers as

FIRST-CLASS WHISKY;

and so it was. One of the traders took a keg which had been partly used up, and, adding sufficient water thereto to make good whisky, carried it off to the woods and hid it, in order that he might have wherewithal to quench his thirst after that which was kept in the store was used up. He got on a glorious spree, and had a most delightful time,—sleeping out in the cold, and nearly freezing to death. In short, he had a spree which was long and pleasantly remembered. When he sobered up, he found all his stock of spirits gone. However, calling upon two of his cronies, they sallied out in quest of the keg which he had concealed in the woods, —thinking, meanwhile, what a fine time they would have after they found it. They searched high and low, but all to no purpose,—the keg could not be found. For days and days they continued to look, but the whereabouts of the keg could not be discovered, and gradually the memory of it faded from their minds. Times changed; the fur-trade waned, and the old set of trappers moved off to new scenes. Still the old keg lay in the woods, and there

IT WAS FOUND QUITE RECENTLY,

and, what is more, the liquor was still in it, and better tipple no man ever drank. Talk about your old whisky—why, here was some at least thirty years old, and it sold readily for $7 a quart! It was as oily and smooth as anything could be, and one ordinary-sized dram was enough to make a man feel remarkably well-contented with himself and all the world beside.

THE EPIZOOTIC

is about, and the condition of some of the men and animals reminds me of a story I heard John Shelby, of Kentucky, tell about his father, who was a son of old Gov. Isaac Shelby. They were out fox-hunting one day, and, after some trouble, had holed a fox, or, as the darkeys express it, "had hil a fox," and were busily engaged digging it out. John had a cold in his head, and, as a consequence, had what is vulgarly known as "the snuffles." The old gentleman stood it as long as he could, when, ceasing his work, he turned, savagely upon his son, and, in a deep bass voice, rolled out, "John, how can you snuffle on so important an occasion?"

ALGEBRA.

A Bigamist Arrested.

COLUMBUS, O., March 5.—James M. Hawkins, until recently an employe of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was arrested this evening on a charge of bigamy. He acknowledges that he has a wife and three children in Wheeling, W. Va., and a wife in Columbus. The first marriage took place eight years ago; the second two months ago, to Jennie Carr, a girl of 18.

FOREIGN.

Serious Indisposition of President Thiers.

The Stability of the Spanish Republic Very Uncertain.

The Great Forgeries on the Bank of England.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 5.—The bill introduced in the National Assembly, yesterday, by Senor Figueras, President of the Ministry, does not meet with the approval hoped for by the Government. A meeting of 236 Radical Deputies, the majority of the entire Assembly, was held on Tuesday evening, and unanimously disapproved of the proposition for the suspension of the sitting and the convocation of the Constituent Cortes.

A permanent committee is to be elected to-day, and it is expected will consist of members hostile to the Constituent Cortes.

There are signs of trouble in Madrid, and street conflicts are apprehended.

The Republicans are greatly excited and demand a dissolution of the Assembly. The Government has decided to make the bill a Cabinet question.

Gen. Sickles communicated to Senor Castelar the congratulation of the United States Senate upon the establishment of a Spanish Republic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, March 5.—In answer to a cable inquiry made last evening, Jay Cooke & Co. have received a dispatch from Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, stating that they have sustained no loss or liability to loss, through the forgeries referred to in the press telegrams this morning. So far as understood, the Bank of England appears to be the only loser by the forgeries, the precise nature and extent of which has not been made known by the bank. The above firm have also received a dispatch from London cautioning them in dealing in foreign exchange to beware of forged bills in circulation.

LONDON, March 5.—The son of the late Emperor Napoleon visited Queen Victoria yesterday.

A great Fenian amnesty meeting in Hyde Park has been projected by the Irish population for March 16. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament from Limerick, will preside.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 5.—A dispatch from Algiers says that 700 French troops, under Gallett Chartres, were surrounded in the extreme south of Algeria by 10,000 Arabs, and were in imminent danger of capture. Reinforcements had been dispatched to the besieged troops, but it was feared that they would be too late.

LATER.—It is authoritatively announced that the report from Algeria of the critical condition of a body of French troops in the southern portion of that country is untrue.

The speech of M. Thiers in the National Assembly yesterday is received with satisfaction by all the Deputies, except the Extremists.

The President has caught cold and it is rumored that he is seriously indisposed. The report flattens the evening Bourse.

The Assembly to-day passed the first and a portion of the second clause of the report of the Committee of Thirty.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 5.—The Dominion Parliament assembled to-day, and unanimously elected James Cockburn Speaker.

The Governor-General will deliver the speech from the throne to-morrow.

GERMANY.

LONDON, March 5.—A dispatch from Berlin states that the ability of France to give a financial guarantee sufficient to secure the early evacuation of French territory is doubted there.

Woman's Rights in Europe.

From the Golden Age.

In the *Cornelia*, a fortnightly journal published in Florence, Italy, Madame Cimino, its accomplished editor, gives a resume of the present aspect of the woman's rights movement abroad.

The *Golden Age* translates as follows:

Looking over Europe we see in Russia, schools opened for the higher education of woman, gymnasia, lyceums, and a medical university; in England, the University of Cambridge, and that of Edinburgh, in Scotland, now admit girls to their examinations, giving them diplomas in literature and sciences; and the Tory newspapers, like the *John Bull*, the *Globe*, and the *Standard*, sustain the political movement in woman's favor; a movement which has reached sufficient importance to induce Disraeli to recognize and approve it. In fact, in the year 1871, the petitions in favor of woman's suffrage in England had 186,976 signatures, and in the year just closed these had swelled to the number of 355,806—while the meetings held in favor of this cause were 172 against 25 over the preceding year.

In Germany the progress of woman is marked not only in the field of education, but in that of philanthropy and social science. There are societies of women organized among the very highest ranks, for educational and benevolent purposes. In cases of great public calamities, like the recent fearful inundation, their great value has already been proved. This association of the women of Germany was founded two years since under the auspices of the Empress Augusta, and has a double purpose: in time of war, to take care of the sick and the wounded; in time of peace, to provide aid in case of great calamities, such as pestilence, famine, inundation, fire, &c. This organization has its headquarters at Berlin, but it has in the Prussian provinces and in the northern confederate States 374 branch societies and 34,373 members, who aid by their labor, and by contributions paid in every three months, to form a general fund to draw upon in case of need.

In Vienna, on the occasion of the opening of the University, the distinguished Director, Prof. Spaeth, took the emancipation of woman as the theme of his inaugural address. In this he refuted the theory of Prof. Bischoff, who had denied the right of woman to her fitness for scientific studies. Prof. Bischoff alleged as a proof of this incapacity of woman that the weight of the brain of woman is less that that of the men in the women of all nations and of all races—and that this difference is most observable in the regions where intelligence and conscience are most highly developed. Prof. Spaeth replied that the weight of the cerebral mass has nothing to do with the development of intelligence, since there are animals whose brain weighs 5 pounds whilst that of man does not weigh more than 3; and that, moreover, the brain of woman weighs more proportionately than that of man, since hers is 1-35th of the weight of her body, and his averages only 1-36th of his weight.

At Pesth, the Deputy Mayrow has presented a bill for the admission of women to public offices. In Belgium the Lega d'Insegncemento (the League of Instruction), a vast society composed of the most intelligent Liberals—whose founder, J. Tallier, preaches the equality of the two sexes both in duties and in rights—has united with the society (L'Obolo dela Scuola, the penny schools), and has founded schools in Antwerp for the children of the poor, and also schools of a higher order for the children of the better classes.

In Switzerland the University of Zurich opens its doors to women in many studies, and Geneva does still better, decreeing that women shall be admitted to its academies on the same conditions as men.

In the principal cities of France there are organized societies for woman's rights, with officers and committees of both sexes, and this party has an organ, *L'Adeuir des Femmes* (the Future of Women), and for associates and adherents men like Victor Hugo, Laboulaye, Lemonnier, Louis Blanc, Richer, &c.

In Denmark there are professional schools recently founded for women of all classes.

In Greece, besides the club of which the Queen is President, and the Princess Dora d'Istria Vice President, there is the Circle Byron, a literary association, which admits woman to its membership, and studies the questions which concern her; and finally in Turkey, where the servitude and seclusion in which women are held would seem to keep them in complete darkness, so far as the modern progressive ideas of society are concerned, a journal edited by a woman, Madame Leonzas, has raised the first cry for liberty and the education of the Turkish women.

Pacific Coast Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—New placer gold mines have been discovered near San Diego.

The First National Gold Bank of Santa Barbara, was organized March 3. Capital, $160,000. Mortimer Cook is President.

Don Jacobo Lanco has been ordered by President Tejada to make a survey on both sides of the Colorado River to the Gulf of California, and report to the Mexican Government; also to make exact observations of the boundary lines between the United States and Mexico from Fort Yuma to the Monuments.

It rained hard here to-day. The storm is generally distributed over the State.

Dr. D. L. Morgan, the well-known oculist of this city, tried to commit suicide last night, taking poison. He got alarmed and sent for a physician, who saved his life.

A Chinaman, at Stockton, to-day, was caught in a belt in a paper mill and dragged through a hole five inches in diameter, over a pully. His jaw was cut, both arms and several ribs broken, and his body bodly bruised, but it is believed that he will recover.

James D. Page was arrested to-day at Vallejo, charged with intercepting and opening letters from Charles A. Russell, under sentence of death for the murder of Crotty. The letters were addressed to Warren Haley.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 5.—The Senate, last night, heard arguments by J. W. Carey, attorney for the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and George B. Smith, for the Chicago & Northwestern Roads, against the increase of railroad tax.

This morning, the bill granting land to the Chicago & Northern Pacific Air Line Company coming up as the special order, Senator Green, one of its friends, moved its recommittal to the Railroad Committee. Senator Thorpe earnestly opposed this, and was in favor of fair and square action now, and let the victor have the spoils. If reference was to be had. he wanted all the bills treated alike. Senator Burchard said the friends of this bill knew that it has merits, and desire to postpone in order that it may be considered upon its merits, and not be swamped by the other two powerful corporations; and claimed this was the best proposition for the State. The reference was opposed by Senators R. E. Davis and Schmidt. Senator Thorpe wanted the reference of all or none. If this reference was made, a compromise could possibly be made, and the grant saved to the State. He hoped the Committee would harmonize on some bill, and make a definite recommendation. Senator Catzhausen opposed the reference altogether, and so did Senator Nelson, who moved the previous question on the C. & P. Air Line, which was refused by 18 to 11. After considerable further discussion, all the bills were referred to the Railroad Committee, with instructions to report on or before Friday, by a vote of 19 to 12.

The Railroad Committee had a meeting this afternoon, when some amendments were proposed to the pending bills, and laid over till to-morrow.

In the Assembly, under the vote of yesterday, the following committees on land-grant bills were announced and directed to report on Thursday: For the Kelsey, or State Commissioner, bill:

At Large—J. W. Davis; First District, Elkins, of Racine; Second, Devey, of Jefferson; Third, Clise, of Grant; Fourth, McGrath, of Milwaukee; Fifth, Loper, of Fond du Lac; Sixth, Rich, of Outagamie; Seventh, Bleekman, of Monroe; Eighth, Kelsey, of Marquette.

On the Gibbs, or Air, bill, Messrs. Gibbs, of Walworth; Ostrander, of Jefferson; Cady, of Adams.

The Barron, or North Wisconsin, bill, Messrs. Hubbell, of Oconto; Cheever, of Rock; Plumer, of Marathon; Stebbins, of Kewaunee; Tate, of Vernon.

The Bartlett, or Milwaukee & St. Paul, bill, Messrs. Palmer, of Milwaukee; Pound, of Chippewa; Bartlett, of Eau Claire; Clark, of Dodge; Wall, of Winnebago.

Moses M. Strong appeared this afternoon before the first Committee and signed in favor of a proposition for letting the building of the road to the highest bidder, and using surplus for various roads; and claimed that all bills giving to special companies were unconstitutional. Some other arguments were heard.

The North Wisconsin and other committees meet to-night.

The other business of to-day was as follows:

SENATE.

Assembly bills were concurred in to promote the destruction of noxious weeds; amending the general law; to provide for the incorporation of villages. It was voted hereafter to meet daily at 10 a. m., instead of at 9 a. m., as for some time past; also, against a bill to appropriate $10,000 annually for the Soldiers' Monument in Capitol Park, on the ground that its erection by voluntary contribution was contemplated by the law authorizing it, and no steps in that direction had been taken.

Senate bills were concurred in to provide for auditing and paying the accounts of the Supreme Court Clerk for fees in criminal and State cases. The Committee on Claims was instructed to report the bills to pay the expenses of the contestant for the seat from the Fourth Ward of Milwaukee. Bills for the repeal of tax exemptions were made the special order for Friday morning.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 5.—In the House, bills were introduced to so amend the Estray act as to provide for the sale of animals taken up under said act at the expiration of four months; to repeal all laws restricting State banks of issue to 6 per cent interest; to punish persons buying or receiving goods or chattels that have been taken by thieves; to allow appeals to be taken from proceedings in Probate Courts; to remove guardians of lunatics or idiots. The following bills were passed: Senate bill to legalize certificates of incorporation that have been filed without being signed by the requisite number of incorporators: the Senate bill providing that when a Justice of the Peace shall charge greater fees than the laws allow, he shall be liable to a fine of $100; also, that he shall make out an itemized account of his charges; the Senate bill to provide that the United States hydrometer shall be used in testing spiritous liquors in Ohio.

In the Senate, this afternoon, the House bill to require Probate Judges to make a statement of fees received by them to the State Auditor, and to require Township Trustees to lease town halls, and to pay the money derived therefrom into the township treasury, were passed.

In the House, the bill to authorize private banks to become incorporated was indefinitely postponed.

The Committee on Temperance reported back the bill to authorize the people of any township to vote on and decide whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold within their borders, with an amendment reading: "Except for medicinal and mechanical purposes." The question being on agreeing to the amendment, and ordering the bill to its engrossment, the House refused to do either.

The bill to provide that tax-lists shall not be published more than two weeks failed to pass. A resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations asking the Ohio Representatives in Congress to endeavor to secure an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of United States Senators by the people at large.

A resolution was adopted directing the Legislative Investigation Committee to inquire whether any improper influences were brought to bear on the members of the Legislature of 1870 and 1871 to secure the passage of the Short-Line Railroad bill, or any other matter that came before that Legislature.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 4.—The House, with but few dissenting voices, to-day, asked State Treasurer Seeger to resign. If he does not comply, he will probably be impeached to-morrow. The proposed constitutional amendment for biennial sessions passed both Houses.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 5.—The Speaker this noon presented a communication to the House from William Seeger, State Treasurer, declining to comply with the resolution requesting him to resign. He says it is not pretended that he has himself used the State funds; that the large deficit of his predecessor has been made good during his first year; that his reputation has been impugned without his having an opportunity to be heard, and suggests a judicial inquiry. The House thereupon proceeded to impeach him, and notified the Senate, which at once appointed committees to arrange for the trial.

A letter is published from ex-Treasurer Munch, now in St. Louis, taking upon himself all blame for the deficit, which his bondsmen have made good, and stating, in detail, how he came to appropriate the State funds for the use of a lumber firm with which he was connected.

The regular session ends Friday noon, and the impeachment requires an extra session of the Senate.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 5.—In the Senate, this forenoon, Senator Deland moved to take the House bill for the establishment of the Detroit Park from its regular order, and place it in the order of third reading, which gave rise to a long discussion, continuing into the afternoon session. It was finally made the special order for next Tuesday afternoon.

A like discussion arose in the House in taking the Saginaw Consolidation bill from its regular order and placing it on the order of third reading. The motion finally prevailed, and the bill will probably come up in that order to-morrow.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, rejected the bill to equalize soldiers' bounties.

The Senate spent the rest of the afternoon discussing the bill to repeal the act appointing foreign immigration agents. The bill was agreed to. No bills of interest passed in either House.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5.—The bill to raise revenue to meet the expenses of the State Government for the years 1873 and 1874, 15 cents on the $100 for each year, and 50 cents poll tax, was passed—yeas, 63; nays, 27.

An episode occurred here between Messrs. Ogden and Canthorn, in which some bitter personalities were used, which resulted in the latter hurling a copy of the statutes at the head of the former, when the former seized a chair and attempted to hurl it at the latter. At this point the belligerents were surrounded by their friends, which rendered a personal collision impossible. Subsequently both gentlemen apologized to the House, hands were shaken across the bloody chasm, which was responded to by the House with a round of applause.

Gen. Kimball proposed that the House should adjourn for an hour to let the hot blood cool down, and, if necessary to that result, to permit a little blood-letting, but the motion was not agreed to. A motion to reconsider the Railroad bill, to regulate freights and passage tolls, was lost.

The Senate Fee and Salary bill was taken up, amended in some unimportant points, and passed by yeas 87; nays, 2.

Senate amendments to several bills were concurred in.

The Specific Appropriation was ordered engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

The General Appropriation bill was also passed, with an amendment providing that the officers of the State shall be allowed to draw moneys from the county fund only upon filing vouchers giving itemized statements, accompanied by the oath of the officers.

The following bills passed: Allowing Prosecuting Attorneys to prosecute all pleas of the State in information and affidavit; presenting qualifications of petit jurors; choking off professional jurors, and regulating the order of business in Circuit and Common Pleas Courts.

The death of the doorkeeper, W. T. Lockhart, a victim of small-pox, was announced.

SENATE.

A number of claims were passed upon.

A number of bills were reported from committees, with recommendations.

A joint resolution was adopted instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to use their influence to prevent the passage of a law now pending before Congress requiring the publishers of weekly newspapers to prepay postage on their papers in the counties where published.

The House bill to provide for the public printing was amended so as to incorporate the principal features of the Senate bill, and passed—yeas, 40; nays, 1.

The bill to prohibit persons holding executive, municipal, or other offices of trust from making free use of railroad passes under severe penalties, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to abolish Courts of Common Pleas and establish the office of Surrogate was laid on the table.

The Secretary of State was directed to sell at public auction, on Monday next, all the furniture used in the committee rooms of the Senate, and place the proceeds in the State Treasury.

The bill defining the duties of the Attorney-General, and fixing his compensation at $3,000 per annum, and 10 per cent on all sums collected less than $500, and 5 per cent on all sums in excess of that amount, was passed.

The bill to protect the ballot-box, secure a fair election, and define felonies, was passed.

The House amendments to the Fee and Salary bill were concurred in.

The bill to fix the salaries of officers of benevolent institutions passed; also the bill to make general endowment of deeds and mortgages evidence when the original instruments are lost or destroyed; also to authorize cities with a population of 15,000 or more to make loans not exceeding 2 per cent of the value of the taxable property, such loans to be made only for the purpose of procuring money to pay the legitimate expenses of the city.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, March 5.—The Legislative Committee to investigate Pomeroy will report to-morrow. The majority report, signed by the Chairman and three members of the Committee, will report that the charges of bribery have been sustained by abundant proof. The minority report, signed by three members, will say that the charges were not proved.

A bill passed to-day exempting mortgages on real estate from taxation. The object of the law is to invite money to the State.

York was in his place in the Senate to-day. He intends to push the criminal prosecution of Pomeroy, and thinks the law will convict and punish him for bribery.

A delegation of Arapahoe Indian Chiefs visited the Legislature to-night. The Legislature agreed to adjourn to-morrow night.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 5.—The Senate, today, passed the bill of the House granting general amnesty to C. B. Fitzpatrick, for killing Sheriff Murray, of Mississippi County.

In the House, the Senate bill preventing the sale of liquor to minors passed.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., March 5.—The General Assembly passed a resolution appointing a joint committee to make arrangements to receive President Grant in such a manner as shall comport with the dignity of the Commonwealth.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., March 4.—Governor John J. Jacobs was inaugurated Governor to-day. The other State and executive officers also took the prescribed oath of office.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—The General Railroad law passed the House to-day by an unanimous vote.

Obituary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—W. T. Lockhart, Door-Keeper of the House of Representatives, died of small-pox this morning.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 5.—Col. William Hopkins, of Washington County, member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, and for years an active leader of the Democracy, died to-day at the Union Depot Hotel.

The Copper Trade.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—The representatives of a number of Copper Manufacturing Associations of the country met in annual session in this city to-day. The business was conducted in private, but it is understood a resolution was adopted that no change will be made at present in the price of manufactured copper.

Righteous Judgment.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 5.—Yesterday a trial was had under the new Liquor law, before Justice Leavins, in our city, for selling liquor to minors. The saloon-keeper was fined $10 and his license was revoked. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court.

A Steamer Sunk.

CINCINNATI, O., March 5.—The *Chronicle* dispatch states that the steamer Palestine struck the pier of the railroad bridge at Danville, in the Tennessee River, last night, and sunk. No particulars. She had a full load from Evansville, Ind.

Shooting Affray.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, March 5.—At Harrisville, Alcona County, to-day, a man named Chambers was shot and killed in a store by the proprietor, who claims that he committed the act in self-defense.

The Shah's European Tour.

The *Perseveranza* publishes a letter from a citizen of Milan, who has commercial relations with Teheran, containing the following details regarding the visit of the Shah of Persia to Europe. The journey is definitively fixed for the month of April next, the Persian monarch having been officially invited to the Universal Exhibition, at Vienna. He will be accompanied by the principal nobles of the Empire, with the pomp befitting the "King of Kings." The mollachs, or priests, opposed the journey of their sovereign to Europe, but the latter remains firm in his purpose. He is proud of the idea that he will be the first Shah who will have abandoned the old usages which have been maintained by the influence of the priests, and which prevented the sovereigns of Persia from leaving their own dominions, and, above all, from setting foot on European soil. The sacerdotal influence is the main obstacle to advancement in Persia; but it will be greatly shaken by the impressions which the sovereign and his ministers will bear away from their European travels. The Shah will visit St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and perhaps London, then Constantinople, probably going there by way of Italy.

AN UNPROFITABLE TRADE.

How Mr. Rudd, of Pontiac, Lost $100.

Daniel A. Rudd, of Pontiac, Illinois, arrived in Chicago yesterday morning with $100 in his pocket. Yesterday afternoon he sauntered over on Lake street, and, while standing by a pile of goods, astonished at the rapidity with which the street had been built up, a well-dressed man approached him and offered to give him the goods for a loan of $100. Rudd estimated the probable value of the goods, and quickly handed over the money. The man went round the corner to fix the papers, requesting Rudd to stand by the goods until his return. The removal of them into the store, in front of which they were piled, by the real owners, soon after the disappearance of the borrower (?) of the money, informed Rudd that his name was added to the long list of country cousins who have been victimized by confidence operators.

NEWSBOYS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: "Observer," in your issue of to-day wonders what becomes of the newsboys; if ever they arrive at the age of 16, 18, 20, 30, or 40. Now, I will say that I know of a number of gentlemen once newsboys. I will mention two as I think of them upon the instant. The parents of the first were very poor, and, by his assistance when a youth, the family were kept from suffering. The second had a mother, brothers, and sisters, destitute. He supported them, commencing at the age of 14, and from that time until they could help or care for themselves.

The first is now a farmer in this State, owning 1,800 acres of the best land, finely fenced, with the best of buildings, stocked, &c., &c. The second is the head of a large manufacturing house in one of the first cities in the State of New York. I cannot estimate correctly the property of the first, as I am not a farmer; but of the second I can say that I know him to be worth something over $100,000. Both are making money, and one will soon represent the people in Congress.

IRVING.

CHICAGO, March 5, 1873.

THE CHASE ESTATE.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I saw in your issue of to-day a note on the "Chase Estate," in which the writer said, "The whole story is a humbug and swindle."

If the writer will refer to D. Harry Starr, Esq., Halifax, N. S.; James Chase, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. John B. Chase, Taunton, Mass.; John F. Chase, Esq., Boston; Lorenzo Lawton, Esq., Fall River, Mass.; Edwin C. Foster, St. John, N. B.; or persons acquainted with any of the above parties, he will learn whether they are men who deal in "humbugs," or spend their time and money on "swindles."

Or, if he will take the trouble to refer to the proper parties in England, he will learn the facts in regard to the matter. Respectfully yours,

HENRY W. BROOKS.

CHICAGO, March 5, 1873.

[The person who pronounced "the whole story a humbug and a swindle," is himself one of the Chase "heirs," who claims that he had investigated the whole subject.]

PERSONAL.

There were six brides at the Matteson House last evening.

Mr. S. N. Kerr, general agent of *The Freemason*, published in St. Louis, is stopping at the Matteson House.

The Rev. A. E. Kittredge will lead the Bible-readings at the Third Presbyterian Church at half-past 4 this afternoon.

The ordination of L. T. Bush will take place this evening at the Twenty-fifth Street Baptist Church, west of Wentworth avenue. Several prominent clergymen will officiate and deliver addresses. The public is invited.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday, were the following: Lorenzo Bull, Quincy; Ed. Brown, Pennsylvania; R. Goodfellow, Green Bay; John W. Pillsbury, Cincinnati; R. W. Jacobs, Lincoln, Neb.; Louis, T. Barney, New York; M. Bloomer, Milwaukee.

The Rev. Mr. Ostrander, of Dubuque, was present at the noon prayer-meeting yesterday, and made some interesting remarks concerning the great revival meeting in his city. The noon prayer to-day will be led by the Rev. J. H. Reid, pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church. The lecture will be on the subject of "Burden-Bearing."

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: J. H. Bennett, Lowell, Mass.; S. M. Hill, Cincinnati; Dr. George Wood, Quebec; H. A. Sanger, Salt Lake; Mat Fisher, Davenport; O. Bailey, White Cloud, Kan.; Samuel May, Memphis; J. H. Spinning, St. Louis; A. Whitman, Springfield, Mass.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday, were the following: W. Tallant, Baltimore; H. Tallant, Virginia; F. W. Leaman, Boston; Thomas L. Halbert, Chippewa Falls; John L. Kennedy, Pittsburgh; W. Bourlier, Toronto; H. T. Barrett and wife, Grand Rapids; D. C. Dimeck, Moline; J. D. Mattan and wife, Princeton.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House yesterday, were the following: E. H. Martindale and wife, St. Paul; James Barnes, Jr., Madison; C. G. Warren, Burlington; Tom Conway, Milwaukee; W. W. Francis, New York; E. Hodder and lady, England; George W. Hale, Minneapolis; Charles S. Woodbury, Rockford *Register*.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House yesterday, were the following: John Wilson and wife, Racine; George Edwards and wife, Plymouth, Ind.; A. R. Briggs and wife, Chicago; Judge T. C. Jones, Delaware, O.; S. C. Osborn and wife, L. W. Partridge, New York; John A. Kopelin and wife, Buckley, Ill.; W. C. Jones and wife, Piper City, Ill.; M. A. Maismith and wife, London; Webster Batcheller, New Orleans.

Capt. D. Heaney, of Rochester, Minn., who has been stopping in the city during the past few days, and who is well known throughout the West as a successful breeder of blooded horses, yesterday concluded the purchase of a splendid herd of pure Alderney cattle, to be shipped to Minnesota. The herd numbers nine animals—the cows Daisy, Dewdrop, and Romp; the heifers Daisy 3d, Daisy 4th, Tansy 3d, and Cora 3d; and the bull Prince Albert. This valuable collection has been recently brought here from Rhode Island by Mr. A. D. Wheeler, now a resident of Chicago.

Stanley G. Fowler, recently of Chicago, has taken editorial charge of the Denver *Tribune*.

Col. James O. P. Burnside, of Illinois, is richer by $5,284 for a cotton claim.

Haskell, of the Boston *Transcript*, has just closed his 20th editorial year upon that paper.

Bowen, the defeated party in the Jumel will case, proposes to appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Two members of Congress from Pennsylvania have been drunk most of the time for two weeks past.

Capt. J. J. DeForrest, of Auburn, Ill., died a few days since. He leaves an estate estimated to be worth $150,000. He was related to Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas.

Henry Taylor, who for 30 years has rocked the "Cradle of Liberty" in Boston (that is, has been Superintendent of Faneuil Hall for that period), has declined reappointment.

The position of editor-in-chief of the *Christian Union*, vacated by the resignation of Henry Ward Beecher, will probably be filled by Prof. Moses Coit Tyler.—*Detroit Tribune.*

James G. Knapp, of Rockford, Ill., has accepted the Superintendency of the Southern Central Railway, of New York, from Fair Haven, on Lake Ontario, to Athens, on the Pennsylvania State line, a distance of 122 miles; headquarters at Auburn, N. Y.

Ann Margaret Shinn, late of Norfolk, Va., recently deceased, bequeathed her whole property, after the payment of her debts, to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Eye and Ear Infirmary, for the purpose of establishing a ward to be known as the "Shinn Ward." The Infirmary will receive about $10,000 by this bequest.

—One of the most fortunate financiers of this State is Mr. F. F. Hinckley, well-known to our people as the President of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad. Three or four years ago he was poor; now he is reckoned among the millionaires. The Chicago & Iowa Road—thanks to fortunate connections—is now one of the most profitable roads in the State. It is reported to be producing him some $40,000 per month net, with which he is paying up its bonds, and will soon own the road free of incumbrance. He is also President of the Pekin & Effingham and of the South-eastern Railroad Companies, which are new roads mostly owned by him, and he has large interests in the Joliet Rolling Mills, and other heavy enterprises. His profits have grown out of the construction companies in which he was interested, and which he has made very profitable.—*Sycamore (Ill.) Republican.*

CITY ITEMS.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of Amelia Smith, at No. 240 South Jefferson street, who was fatally burned last Sunday morning, by her clothes taking fire from a stove. The verdict was rendered that the deceased was accidentally burned to death.

Charles Downing, residing at No. 111 South Halsted street, had his room broken into early yesterday morning and $51 taken from the pockets of his pantaloons.

A match game of billiards for $100 a side was played at Van Slyke's Hall, 732 State street, last evening, between two amateur players, D. Scott and Frank Ware, of this city. The game was won by the latter gentleman, the winner leading at the close 234 points. The largest runs made were: Ware, 171, 111, 99; Scott, 111, 57, 39. Average—Ware, 25; Scott, 17 2-9. Time of game, 1 hour, 30 minutes. A return game will be played at the same place on Wednesday evening next.

Among the notable articles to be sent to the Vienna Exposition, from Chicago, is a bound collection of large photographs illustrating the explorations of the expedition under Col. Barlow and Captain Heap, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., in 1871. The pictures, twenty-eight in number, comprise the most romantic and picturesque scenes in the National Park of the Wyoming Valley. The collection was bound by Messrs. F. Kiss & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State street. It is one of the most elegant specimens of work of that description ever exhibited in this city. The binding is done in Levante morocco, inlaid with English calf, and ornamented with gilt filigree. The imprint of the binders is attached to the book. Their excellent workmanship will undoubtedly attract its share of attention at Vienna.

Wanted.

From the Springfield Republican.

This little poem of Dr. Holland's—one of the best specimens of his concentrated earnestness and indignation—is even more timely now than it was, written for the *Republican* in 1856, when the insincerity and falsehood of many of the popular politicians led those who sat too near the inner motives and the secret actions of men to utter almost the despairing cry for a new dispensation:

God give us men! a time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking.
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty, and in private thinking;
For, while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,—
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N.Y., March 5.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,666 head; total for the week, 8,213. Market active at ¼@½c advance. About 1,100 head were disposed of. Sales: 525 Illinois steers, av 1,165@1,339 lbs, at $5.25@6.12½; 256 Missouri steers, av 1,191@1,312 lbs, at $5.55@6.00; 80 Indiana steers, av 1,012@1,021 lbs, at $5.00@5.50; 18 Michigan steers, av 1,201 lbs, at $5.37½; 193 Texas steers, av 1,084 lbs, at $4.87½; 18 Ohio steers, av 1,175 at $5.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; total for the week, 4,800 head. Market dull, and but little stock arriving; no sales to record.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 3,300; total for the week, 11,300. Only three loads in the pens for sale; the bulk of the receipts through consignments; prices nominal at $5.25@5.50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The trade movement was rather slow to-day on account of the cold weather, but some of the agents distributed large quantities of domestics, prints, and dress goods. Cotton goods are quite active and the market is exceptionally strong and regular. Shawls of spring styles are active, and the agents have received large orders for their new production. "Polka Spot" and medium colored prints are in good request. Ginghams move briskly, and the several makes are sold up by the agents. Woolens are rather quiet. The *Daily Bulletin* says foreign goods are quiet. The auction rooms sold ribbons and dress fabrics to-day and were crowded with buyers.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 5.—CATTLE—Market slow; arrivals fair; best, $6.25@6.60; stockers, $3.00@4.00; common, $4.50@5.12½.

SHEEP—Market quiet; arrivals heavy; best, $6.25@6.60; medium, $5.00@5.50; common, $4.00@4.50.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $5.70@5.90; Yorkers, $5.30@5.40.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 5.—Crude petroleum market demoralized; no quotations established. Refined petroleum dull and prices drooping, 14½@14¾c.

MARRIAGES.

WRIGHT—MACKIN—On Tuesday, March 4, 1873, by the Rev. Dr. Powers, Charles Wright, of this city, and Miss Nellie H. Mackin, of Philadelphia. No cards.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DEATHS.

PARKE—The funeral of Miss Josie Parke will take place from the residence of William Adams, Esq., 188 Michigan-av., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. Carriages to Graceland.

SMITH—On Wednesday, March 5, at 1 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Jetta Smith, widow of the late Jacob Smith, aged 54 years and 10 months.

Funeral Friday at 11 o'clock a. m., from the residence of her son-in-law, 83 East Sixteenth-st. Friends are invited without further notice.

SMITH—At Homewood, Ill., March 4, 1873, James Hastings Smith, son of Elias Smith, of East Lexington, Mass., and son-in-law of the late P. Aresberg, of Lunenberg, Nova Scotia.

☞ Boston and Halifax papers please copy.

HAINSWORTH—On Tuesday, March 4, Albert H., son of John and Maimie H. Hainsworth, of pneumonia, aged 8 months and 5 days.

Funeral from residence, 83 Loomis-st., on Thursday, March 6, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family invited.

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

CROUCH—On Wednesday, March 5, 1873, Willie A., youngest son of Thomas and Sarah G. Crouch, aged 1 years and 6 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, March 7, at 11 o'clock a. m., from the residence of his parents, 154 Calumet-av.

GRIFFITHS—On Wednesday, March 5, 1873, at the residence of his parents, 105 Myrick-av., Harry G. Griffiths, aged 27 years.

Funeral Saturday, March 8, at 10 o'clock a. m., from Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

CONKEY—In Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, March 5, Mrs. C. N. Conkey, sister of Orville, Daniel W., Clinton E., Harlan, and Mrs. Albert Fago.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

1,800 Lots of Household Goods,

Parlor, Library, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Show Cases, Office Desks, Sewing Machines, Mirrors, English Crockery (Edwards'), Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Pianos, 50 Rolls Carpet (to close out). Sale on three floors.

On SATURDAY, March 8, at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 6,
At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Furs, &c.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

162 WEST ADAMS-ST.

Chattel Mortgage Sale

BY AUCTION,

THE ENTIRE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of House No. 162 West Adams-st., on FRIDAY MORNING, March 7, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Brussels and Wool Carpets, Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

By J. M. REYNOLDS.

J. M. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer, will sell, FRIDAY, March 7, at 10 o'clock,

AT 199 LA SALLE-ST.,

100 Doz. Paring and Slicing Knives,
2 Cases Imported Shells,
1 1-2 Doz. Bed Springs and Mattresses,
Furniture, Stoves, &c., &c.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Regular Weekly Sales at our Salesroom, 157 Dearborn-st., every Wednesday, at 3 o'clock p. m. Parties ... the office. Bring in your list. Special attention ... out-door sales.

WEDNESDAY, March 5, will be sold three ... in the South Shore Subdivision, in the immediate ... of the proposed line of the Baltimore & Ohio ... with other property.

T. S. FITCH & CO.

BANKRUPT SALE.

At Auction, of Wines, Liquors, and ... Barrels, Bottles, &c., at 221 West R... st., Monday, March 10, at 10 a. m.

R. E. JENKINS, Assignee.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

WANTED—LABORERS AT 51 NORTH ...son-st.